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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1926.

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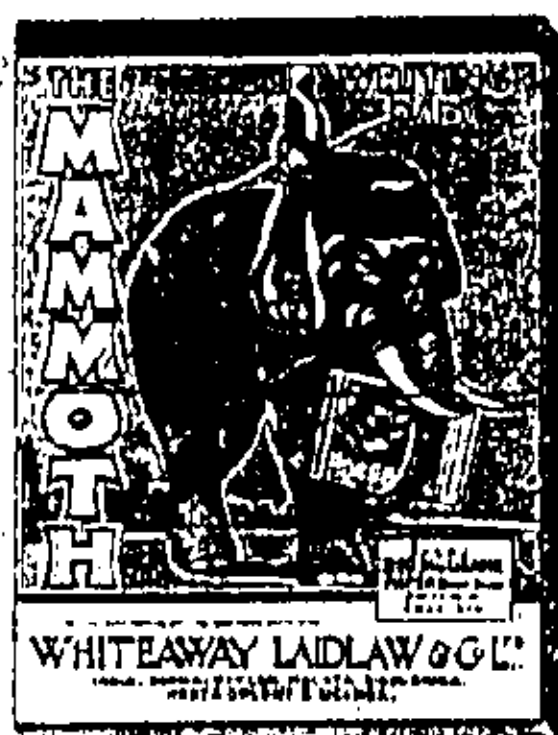
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HONGKONG'S REPLY.

BOYCOTT CONFERENCE STATEMENT.

CANTON AT VARIANCE WITH FACTS.

Challenge: "If Barriers Were Removed."

The Hongkong delegation at the Canton Conference have requested that detailed statements of the proceedings should not be issued before the end of the Conference and had particularly requested that if the statements of the Canton case were published the reply by the Hongkong delegation should be published at the same time.

As the statement of the Canton case has now been published the Hongkong Government now publishes the reply of the Hongkong delegation:-

Whole Case Preferred.

The Chinese delegation, in putting forward their statement on the origin of the anti-British boycott in the Liang-Kuang, have asked for our views on their presentation of this issue before proceeding further with the business of the conference.

We should have preferred to have heard the Chinese delegation's whole case, including their proposals for a settlement, before being called on for a reply, for we feel that the sentiments they have now expressed and the answer which must inevitably be evoked from our side have already been set out in despatches exchanged between British and Chinese officials, and have been fully discussed in the press of both nations, and that to continue the discussion in this manner by the exchange of statements intended for publication will only exacerbate public opinion and render difficult the amicable adjustment of points of difference, which it is the object of these negotiations to achieve.

Answer Can Be Made.

If, however, the Chinese delegation feel strongly that the document read to us at the last sitting, full as it is of controversial points, calls for a reply now, an answer can and must be made.

The Chinese statement takes the cause of the boycott back to the incident of May 30 in Shanghai. It is not within the province of this delegation to deal with affairs which have occurred in Central China, nor is it possible to do so adequately within the scope of a short statement, but the following are some material facts which have been omitted from the document to which this is a reply.

Shanghai Trouble.

The Shanghai trouble arose out of labour disputes in Japanese cotton mills, with which the British were not concerned. A demonstration was held by Chinese students in the business streets of the International Settlement in defiance of by-laws designed to secure the preservation of order and the free circulation of traffic for residents of all nationalities. The Settlement Police, who are employees of the International Council, endeavoured to do their duty and maintain respect for the law by arresting the ringleaders. This in turn led to an attack on a police station by a mob of between two and three thousand people, of whom a few of the leaders were students, but many were loafers and bad characters from the less reputable quarters of Shanghai. The handful of police on duty tried for some time to disperse the crowd by persuasion and then by baton charges, but they were driven back by increasing numbers, and finally when the inflamed mob was within six feet of the station gates, and Inspector Everson, the officer in charge, feared that his men would be overwhelmed and the station and its armory captured, as had occurred once before, he ordered a volley to be fired.

Clouding the Issue.

The resulting casualties must be deplored by all, but unless Inspector Everson was to abdicate his functions as a police officer and make a criminal surrender to the mob of the interests in his charge, which, be it remembered, were mainly Chinese, it is difficult to see what else he could have done in the circumstances, and his personal conduct in the matter was vindicated in the fullest manner by all three judges in the international judicial enquiry which was held subsequently. It merely clouds the issue to compare this affair with what occurred on its anniversary in 1920, when distur-

bances were definitely expected, and a large show of force was prepared as a result of previous experience, to deal with any trouble which might arise.

Historical Facts.

This then is the incident, which, distorted out of all semblance to the truth, was used to arouse anti-British feeling in all parts of China. Outbreaks against small and defenceless communities occurred in Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Chungking, and a number of other places, where mobs unrestrained by the local authorities destroyed the property and menaced the lives of British subjects.

At Hankow a crowd of roughs, who had been worked up to a pitch of frenzy by student agitators, made a determined attack on the foreign quarter. The small British defence force, in their desire to avoid further bloodshed, remained passive until the last possible moment, and it was only after the mob had already, in its blind fury, murdered one of the foreign residents, and was in the act of invading the quarter, where the others had taken refuge, that shots were fired to repel its advance.

Shameen's Position.

It has been necessary briefly to recall these events in order that the subsequent tragedy at Canton should be viewed in its proper setting. Anti-foreign feeling was running high in this province by the middle of June, 1925. It was definitely stated in Chinese circles in Canton and Hongkong on June 22 that an attack was to be made on Shameen on the following day, and prominent Chinese actually took refuge in Hongkong and made other dispositions, to meet such an eventuality. Furthermore, on the morning of June 23, two motor cars were distributing leaflets throughout the city signed by the Student's Union of the Military School of the Kwangtung Army, inciting all and sundry to rise and chase out the foreigners.

The Shameen residents therefore, having in mind these facts and the events which had just befallen their compatriots in other parts of the country, had every reason to fear for their own safety, and to prepare for defence.

Responsibility For Shooting.

In these circumstances the Canton authorities permitted on June 23, a very large demonstration to be conducted on the Shameen bund facing Shameen, and this demonstration included armed troops from the military academy. During the course of this demonstration fire was opened at Shameen from the Shameen side.

We notice that in the statement of the Chinese delegation, an attempt is made to pass lightly over the question of responsibility for the first shooting. It is suggested that it is a point of "secondary importance" and "is not a capital issue" and stress is laid instead on the intensity of the fire returned by the people who found themselves thus attacked. But we consider that the question of whose act gave rise to the tragedy is of vital importance, and on this point we must insist that not only the evidence of British and French witnesses attest the fact that the shooting began on the Chinese side, but there are also on record written statements by the Danish and Swedish Consuls, and American citizens, who were present at the time, and assert definitely of their own knowledge that the first shots were fired from Shameen. The shots were returned in self-defence by the British and French forces on Shameen, who, as explained above, had reason to believe that an attack on the island was intended, and in this one action it may be noted that the statement of the

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CANTON-SHIPPING.

COMPANIES IN COASTAL TRADE.

UNDER CHINESE FLAG.

The following are details of shipping now plying between Canton and coast ports. The list below refers exclusively to Chinese-owned boats.

Canton-Shanghai.
China Merchants S. N. Co., four steamers.
Sam Sheh Co., two.
Shiu Hing Co., two.
Tai An Co., two.
Mei Shun Co., one.
Yuen Kee Co., six.
Shu Feng Co., two.
Chung Hwah Co., two.
Total 21, all under the Chinese flag.

Canton-Swallow.
Tung Hwah Co., two.
Yuen An Co., three.
Total 5, all under the Chinese flag.

Canton-Swallow-Amoy.
Yi Ching Co., three, under the Japanese flag.
Canton-Shanghai.
Heong Po Co., four, under the German flag.

Chinese delegation does not attempt to explain why the British have been made the sole objects of resentment for incidents in which they were not the only foreigners concerned.

At Variance With Facts.

The deaths and casualties caused amongst the Chinese on June 23 are a matter for sincere regret, but the grave responsibility for the sacrifice of those lives must rest with those who wantonly began the attack, and with the Chinese authorities, who, disregarding the folly and danger of their action, allowed inflammable material to be placed ready to the hands of agitators seeking for an opportunity to cause a conflagration.

The Chinese delegation, in their definition of the ensuing boycott of British trade, have implied that this movement is a voluntary abstention from all commercial relations with the British, and they add that the boycott has been sustained by the Chinese people for more than a year. With great respect we say most emphatically that that definition and that statement are entirely at variance with the facts.

If Barriers Were Removed.

The abstention is not a voluntary one. It is imposed on an unwilling people by a small but powerful organisation of persons who maintain the boycott by force of arms and who do not hesitate to shoot down their own fellow countrymen when the latter try to continue those normal relations which ought to exist between close and friendly neighbours, and which will certainly, sooner or later, burst through the artificial and economically unsound barriers which prevent their free action at present. It would be easy to test the correctness of this assertion, and we are quite sure that if these barriers were removed the current of trade and friendly intercourse would flow freely again, bringing mutual benefit to Chinese and British alike.

We need scarcely say that we do not ask that any voluntary abstention should be "suppressed by force." All that we ask is that an involuntary abstention should not be maintained by force or artificial means. We do not wish to be misunderstood here. We fully realise that a year ago many Chinese believed, erroneously as we think, that they had reason for making a protest against the action of various foreign nations in connection with the incidents referred to above. If they had such reason which we deny, they have made that protest, in various ways, but we are convinced that the great bulk of the people, always excepting those whose interest it is to maintain the boycott, would now gladly resume normal relations.

Defence, Not Attack.

It is further alleged in the statement of the Chinese delegation that "the practical blockade which the Government of Hongkong instituted against Canton and the rest of the province was a powerful predisposing and later contributing factor in the maintenance and enforcement of the anti-British boycott."

(Continued on Page 7.)

COAL CRISIS.

MIDLANDS MINERS DRIFTING BACK.

LEADERS ALARMED.

Rugby, July 23.
Reports from the Midlands coal field to-day show a further addition to the number of men who have returned to the pits.

Representatives of owners in Warwickshire state that 650 more miners reported to-day, and that 7,700 out of a normal 20,000 are now working.

In the Cannock Area another 100 men began work.
It is expected that in both districts there will be on Monday a marked increase in the number returning.

This drifting off the men back to work is, as has already been stated, practically confined to the Midlands, and it is noteworthy that it is here that the owners have offered the best terms based on the eight-hours day.

It is expected that special efforts will be made by the miners' leaders to stop a resumption of work in these areas. It has been found in previous strikes that such drift tends to increase rapidly.—British Wireless Service.

STILL A CHANCE!

We sincerely regret that the many who ordered copies of the "Overland China Mail" yesterday afternoon had to be disappointed as the issue was sold out immediately.

To those who had sent in orders beforehand, copies were supplied; and we were under promise to hand a certain number to street sellers.

The whole description of the deluge, together with our food photos which have appeared in the "China Mail" this week, will be reproduced in next Friday's "Overland China Mail." Incidentally, this number will contain the reports on the first typhoon to visit Hongkong this season, and the additional photos on page 10 to-day—which were not included yesterday.

To make sure of getting supplies, it is best to send in your order to the office at once. Thirty cents per copy, our usual price, for next Friday's special issue.

1,000 MILES AN HOUR

FUTURE SPEED OF AEROPLANES.

EXPERT'S OPINION.

Rugby, July 23.
The Daily Mail's air correspondent states that official British research work directed to the production of fighting and commercial aeroplanes, capable of rapid flight at a great altitude, now shows that aero engines, fitted with perfected supercharging device, can maintain a full output of power at a height of ten miles. With greatly lessened air resistance, miles above earth, experts believe that a vast increase in speed is possible, and Mr. Roe has recently declared that in 25 years aeroplanes will attain a speed of no less than 1,000 miles an hour—bringing New York within less than four hours of London.—British Wireless Service.

THE WEATHER.

WHERE THE TYPHOON HAS NOW GONE.

WEEK-END FORECAST.

Till noon to-morrow, the weather forecast is:-

Hongkong to Gap Rock, and Hongkong to Hainan: Moderate south-east winds; overcast and occasional rain.

Hongkong to Lamocks, and Formosa Channel: Moderate south winds.

At 10.50 a.m. to-day the Royal Observatory reported:-
Pressure has decreased slightly at Halphong and increased slightly at the majority of other stations.

The typhoon is now shown as a depression over Tongking (in Indo-China).

The Japanese depression has passed into the Pacific.

STUBBS ROAD.

OPEN VIA ABERDEEN AND NEW ROAD.

FROM TO-MORROW.

The "China Mail" is informed officially this morning that the road to the Peak will be open via Aberdeen and the new road from Repulse Bay as from to-morrow morning. Motorists are warned, however, that they should proceed with the utmost care.

This has been possible owing to the night and day work of P.W.D. coolies and supervisors, some 2,000 in all having been engaged on the work of re-opening Stubbs Road. The city end of Stubbs Road it is hoped to get cleared by next Tuesday.

Castle Peak.

It will be some considerable time before the Castle Peak Road is open to motor traffic. Near Mr. Orme's house there is a fall of about 300 tons of earth and rock, containing a number of boulders weighing some 20 tons. There are many wash-beds and three bridges further on are inaccessible. They are sound in themselves but there is considerable damage to the road and embankment either side.

Peak Trams.

A limited Peak tram service commenced yesterday from Kennedy Road to Plantation Road and although stoppages have occurred it is hoped that it will be possible to perfect the service so that there may be regular traffic from these termini until the damage below Kennedy Road is repaired.

"GAZETTED."

MR. NORTH ACTING S.C.A.

NEW D.S.P.

Several important appointments are notified in the current issue of the "Government Gazette."

Mr. R. A. C. North has been appointed to act as Secretary for Chinese Affairs, during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, with effect from July 14. Mr. Hallifax is one of the delegates to the peace conference at Canton. The post of S.C.A. is held together with that of Registrar of Marriages. Mr. North has been in the department for some years but it is the first occasion on which he has acted as "chief."

Mr. D. Burlingham became Deputy Superintendent of Police on June 25.

Mr. Burlingham has been Assistant Superintendent for some years and at present acts as D.S.P., Kowloon.

Mr. H. A. Nisbet is appointed Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, from July 22, during the absence on short leave of Mr. D. W. Tratman.

YCHOW'S FATE.

REPORTED CAPTURE BY CANTON.

GENERAL CHANG.

Prior to the capture of Changsha, that important town in Central China, by the forces allied with Canton, a report was sent on July 13, claiming the taking of Ychow, by the Kuomintang forces, states a message to hand. The note added that it was then hoped to proceed to Changsha the next day.

The latest Canton paper to hand (July 21) states that General Chang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief, expects to leave for the Northern front within a week from that date.

"STRUCK OFF."

Three months from July 19, unless cause is shown to the contrary, the names of the Kung Lee S.S. Co., Ltd., and the Tung Lee S.S. Co., Ltd., will be struck off the register.

The Loon Hang S.S. Co., Ltd., has already been struck off.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand to-day was 2/2 9/16.

SUMMER PYJAMAS

(as illustration)



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NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM the 26th July, 1926, our New Address will be: PRINCES BUILDINGS, 1, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by the Russo Asiatic Bank). THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD., 1, ARIMA, Manager. Hongkong, 24th July, 1926.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG WATERWORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, owing to damage caused to the Waterworks, the public are recommended to boil all water used for potable purposes until further notice.

HAROLD T. CREASY, Water Authority, Public Works Department, Hongkong, 21st July, 1926.

MOTOR NOTES.

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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3**

MIXED COURT.

**LAWYERS ASTOUNDED AT
AGREEMENT.**

The Committee, appointed by the legal fraternity practising in Shanghai, to deal with the question of the Mixed Court issue met on July 14 to discuss points in connection with the situation, reports the "China Press."

At the meeting it was decided that the published agreement is of such an astounding nature that the delegation of five will start for Peking unless the document is actually rescinded in Shanghai.

The opinion was held that all the local organisations would join in the protest with the lawyers except the British Chamber of Commerce, which from previous promises, has agreed to the principles of rendition of the Court.

It was presumed, however, that having had an opportunity to read the text of the agreement the British Chamber of Commerce might be just as anxious as any other foreign element to realise the effects of such an agreement and join in the general protest.

The Committee also decided to write the Consular Body in order to secure an interview during which the document might be discussed.

Meaning Explained.

In order fully to explain the meaning of the agreement, which up to the moment has only been signed by the representatives of the Chinese authorities, and to give the public an opportunity of fully realising what might happen should the rendition of the Mixed Court become an actuality the Far Eastern American Bar Association has published the following memorandum:

In view of the imminent rendition of the Mixed Court the undersigned consider it appropriate to offer this memorandum in the hope that the advantages secured after fifty-five years of attempted reform will be lost.

Prior to 1864 most cases against Chinese of the International Settlement were sent to the City Magistrate or Taotai for trial. This method proved intolerable and the International Mixed Court was established in 1869. The British Chefoo Agreement of 1876 (Section 2, Article 2 and 3) states that the Chinese Government has established a Mixed Court at Shanghai. At that time it was noted that the Magistrate of the Mixed Court "Constantly fails to enforce his judgments" and reforms were contemplated.

The powers of Assessors were persuasive up to 1905 when the Municipal Police were first used in the criminal branch of the Court. From 1905 to 1911 the Assessors gradually assumed the balance of power over the Chinese Magistrates in criminal cases. When Shanghai went over to the Revolutionaries the Chief Magistrate absconded with some \$60,000.00 of the Court funds. The Revolution left Shanghai without any recognised authority and the Consular Body, as a matter of expediency, assumed entire control over the Mixed Court in all cases, civil and criminal.

Some of the abuses of the Court prior to the Revolution in 1911 were:

1st.—Judgments in foreign civil cases were most difficult to enforce.

2nd.—Chinese officials of the Court, including runners, Magistrates and Taotais, extorted bribes and acted accordingly.

3rd.—The secretary of the Court, prior to the Revolution, kept an office on Foochow Road for the purpose of arranging bribes for the Magistrates and other officials. He was murdered for receiving bribes from both parties to an action.

4th.—In one case a Chinese, who was illegally arrested in the Settlement by runners of the Native City Magistrate, sought the protection of the Settlement Authorities and for this was bamboozled until the bones of his legs were exposed.

5th.—Mixed Court orders, placed in the hands of native runners, were used for the purpose of extortion.

6th.—Sentences of imprisonment were disregarded, some prisoners being released long before their terms expired, others being detained for months after their terms expired.

7th.—Guarantors of no substance were accepted by the Magistrates to guarantee enormous obligations.

8th.—Paupers and coolies were paid to substitute for influential persons detained in civil actions.

9th.—Constant interference on the part of higher officials, guilds and individuals with the decisions of the Court was customary.

Since the Revolution in 1911 the administration of the Court has steadily improved and an unprecedented growth in Shanghai land values, vested interests and population has taken place. The large influx of Chinese from the interior indicates that they come to the Settlement seeking the protection of a more orderly and better govern-

ed locality where they know that they will be arbitrarily deprived of their rights or property.

Some of the improvements in the Court since 1911 are:—1st. Civil and criminal processes are handled by the Municipal Police under the direction of the Consular Body.

2nd. The corrupt runners have been eliminated.

3rd. The civil cells and female ward are properly controlled by the Consular Body through the Municipal Police.

4th. Criminal cases involving punishment of over five years are tried in the Mixed Court, doing away with the abuses consequent upon the trial of such cases in the native city.

5th. Inquests are held in the Settlement by Assessors and Magistrates sitting together. There are no more corners verdicts like that over the body with a crushed skull "Died of sickness," the theory, being that only wounds in the thorax were fatal.

6th. Interference with the Court by high Chinese, Officials and commercial bodies has been largely eliminated.

7th. The finances of the Court are honestly controlled and administered by the Consular Body through the Municipal Council.

8th. Chinese civil cases are tried by Assessors and Magistrates sitting together the Assessors having the balance of power.

9th. Extradition of Chinese from the Settlement to the interior is only allowed upon the showing of a prima facie case.

10th. The Magistrates are now chosen by the Consular Body and their salaries are regularly paid, thereby making them less dependent and less susceptible to the "charm of silver."

Under the law now administered in the Mixed Court both parties are entitled to be represented by counsel who may examine and cross-examine witnesses in their behalf. The decisions of the Court are rendered only upon evidence produced in Court. Under the present Chinese procedure, while the parties are entitled to be represented, counsel are not entitled to examine or cross-examine witnesses.

Chinese judges may, on their own initiative, secretly investigate the evidence. (Articles 444, 458, 542, 675 and 710 of the Chinese Code of Civil Procedure.) In a recent case tried in the local Chinese District Court at Shanghai, the Court held that it would not hear the evidence of a certain material witness because the Magistrate himself had investigated the evidence and therefore that proof was unnecessary. (See "The China Press" of December 9, 1922, entitled "Magistrate Tu Turns Detective in Tong Trial.") Such methods would undoubtedly be adopted in the Mixed Court if it were returned unconditionally. The handing over of the Mixed Court without adequate safeguards would probably mean a revival of the old abuses, corruption, bribery and chicanery that existed in the Court prior to 1911.

Recommendations.

To safeguard the reforms and improvements of 55 years of effort and to further continue those improvements we urge that the rendition be contingent upon the following conditions:—

Foreign Judges.

Most of the recently enacted statutory laws in China are modelled after those of Western Countries and Chinese Judges cannot be expected to administer Western conceptions of law without guidance. If the Chinese civil cases were now to be tried by a Chinese Magistrate sitting alone we would expect the old abuses and corruption to reappear.

We, therefore, suggest that the handing back of the Mixed Court be conditional upon the appointment of an equal number of Western and Chinese Judges of high standing and integrity, all appointed and paid by the Chinese Government.

Appeal Court.

From the Local District Court at Shanghai there lies an appeal to the High Court at Soochow. An appeal from the International Mixed Court to the High Court at Soochow does not give adequate consideration to the importance of Shanghai as compared with Soochow. The Appeal Court should be located in the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai, and a further appeal might be had to the Supreme Court at Peking. Such an Appeal Court at Shanghai could not properly function over the Mixed Court without a similar inclusion of foreign Judges.

It is accordingly recommended that foreign Judges, understanding the Chinese language, customs and laws, be appointed and paid by the Chinese Government for this Judicial Branch. The Mixed Court with its Trial and Appellate Divisions could then become a model Court for all China.

Foreign Lawyers.

It is generally conceded that the appearance of Western lawyers in the Mixed Court has done much to obtain that security in the International Settlement which has made possible Shanghai's greatest growth in its history. The development of the law and procedure depends largely upon the activities of the

Bar. If the Chinese civil cases were to be tried by Chinese Magistrates sitting alone, Western lawyers would disappear from the Court. All of the high traditions of the Western Bar would be lost to the Court, and the old methods would be substituted. Lawyers are officers of the Court and the standing of the Court depends upon the character, ability and integrity of the lawyers that appear before it. Before 1911 there were no Chinese lawyers. It is impossible for the Chinese to have built up a Bar of high standards within the space of thirteen years, especially as prior to the Revolution petition writers and legal advisers were a low and discredited class and were considered a menace to the administration of justice.

Western lawyers have a substantial vested interest in their practice in the International Mixed Court. This practice has been developed by hard work, training, ability, integrity and a desire to see that justice is impartially and fairly administered. The deprivation of the right of foreign lawyers, either actively or implicitly, to appear before the International Mixed Court would hinder the administration of justice.

Foreign Registrar.

The last Magistrate of the Mixed Court before the Revolution embezzled \$60,000.00 from the Court funds. Magistrate Mei Yi-kuo, Chief of the Chinese District Court at Shanghai also absconded in 1923 after having embezzled over \$40,000.00 of Court funds. During the administration of the Consular Body over the Court, litigants have felt secure in depositing funds with the Court. Should the Court be turned over to the Chinese Government without the suggested supervision, the Court funds would not be safe.

We, therefore, recommend that the finances of the Court be put in charge of a foreign Registrar appointed by the Chinese Government with the approval of the Consular Body and that such foreign representative be bonded to guarantee the faithful performance of his duties.

Court Expenses.

It is a notorious fact that the Chinese Government cannot meet its financial obligations, nor do we believe that the Chinese Government would pay the expenses of such a Court. The expenses of the Mixed Court average about £15, 140,000.00 per annum. This at the present time is being paid by the Shanghai Municipal Council. With no check or safeguards the temptation to use the funds of the Court illegally would be too great, as proved by past experience. The Chinese Government should be required to deposit with the Shanghai Municipal Council a sufficient sum, yearly, in advance to cover the cost of operating the Mixed Court.

Mixed Court Processes.

Chinese runners, used by the Native Courts to serve processes, are corrupt. For a few dollars they will falsely report that a defendant has absconded or swear out false processes. If the Mixed Court is returned it should be on the condition that processes be served by the Shanghai Municipal Police under the direction of the Consular Body.

Mixed Court Judgments.

Interior Courts must enforce the judgments of the Mixed Court and vice versa. There must be mutual co-operation between the Mixed Court and all Chinese Courts. The handing over of the Mixed Court should be conditional upon its orders, judgments and warrants being carried out and executed by Interior Courts.

All Pleadings and Judgments to be in Chinese and English.

In order to achieve the high standard proposed, all pleadings, wherever possible, should be in the English and Chinese languages. Cases should also be tried in both English and Chinese. Complete Court records should be kept in both English and Chinese for use on appeal, including a transcript of the evidence. We advise the use of the English language during this transitory period as an essential to the best interpretation and administration of the New Chinese Codes which are based on Western laws.

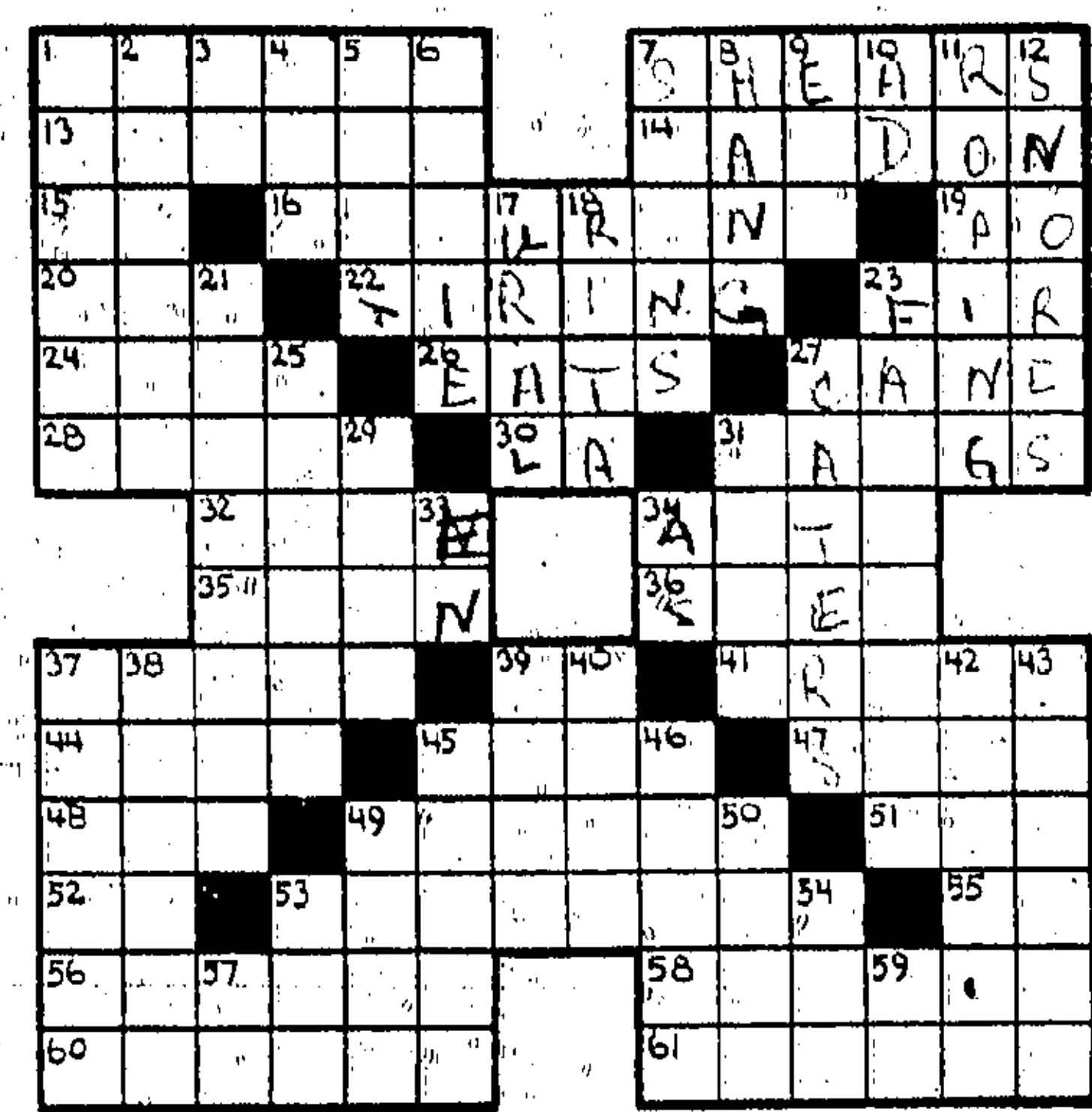
Rendition to be postponed until the report of the commission to investigate extrajudiciality. The Washington Conference provided for a Commission to investigate the Judicial System and the methods of judicial administration of China with a view to the abolition of extrajudiciality. The rendition of the Mixed Court should await the report of this Commission.

Respectfully Submitted,
Far Eastern American
Bar Association.

Post Office Clerk: "This letter is overweighed, madam. You'll have to put another stamp on it." Elderly Lady: "I think that is mean! I've posted hundred of letters that couldn't have been anywhere near full weight, so I think you might let this one through!"

OUR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plover, and altho.)



- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| HORIZONTAL | HORIZONTAL (Cont.) | VERTICAL (Cont.) |
| 1—Lower mark | 48—French marshal | 17—Russian mountain |
| 7—Large S. birds | 49—Great Venetian | 18—Girl's name |
| 13—Omitted in pronunciation | 50—Painter | 21—Dully |
| 14—For give | 51—Secret agent | 22—Fare |
| 15—Musical note | 52—Edged tool | 23—Frightens |
| 16—Lustful | 53—Yield of a vineyard | 27—Provides |
| 19—Italian river | (pl.) | 29—Greek god of love |
| 20—Possessive pronoun | 54—A parent | 31—Stopper |
| 22—Fattening | 55—Inner coating | 32—Wait for an em |
| 23—Eve green tree | 56—Wore away | 34—Like |
| 24—Carpenter | 57—Compositions | 37—Last number |
| 25—Consumes | 61—Those who propel a boat | 38—Man's name (Russian) |
| 27—Walking stick | | 39—A book of the Bible (abbr.) |
| 28—Blind out | VERTICAL | 40—Tune |
| 30—Musical note | 1—Explain | 42—Sloop |
| 31—Sudden pains | 2—Filled with joy | 43—Wood nymphs |
| 32—Plea | 3—Musical note | 45—Circle |
| 34—Provinces of Canada (abbr.) | 4—Bath | 46—Agog |
| 35—A metal | 5—Cloth house | 49—Small |
| 36—Beef fat | 6—Boy's name | 50—Roman emperor |
| 37—Disappears gradually | 7—Whirl | 53—By way of |
| 39—A parent | 8—Suspend | 54—Scatter seed |
| 41—Study hard | 9—Unit of work | 57—Province in Canada (abbr.) |
| 42—N. Can. State of U. S. (abbr.) | 10—A public notice (abbr.) | 59—Prefix meaning "from" |
| 43—Infrequent | 11—Lassing loudly | |
| 47—Bismah | | |

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, 1926
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at No. 8 Middle Road, Kowloon

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
(Particulars from Catalogue).
On View from Tuesday the 27th July, 1926.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1926.

**FINDLATER'S
STAG'S HEAD BRAND
BRITISH
LAGER BEER**

\$17.—PER CASE OF
6 DOZEN PINTS.

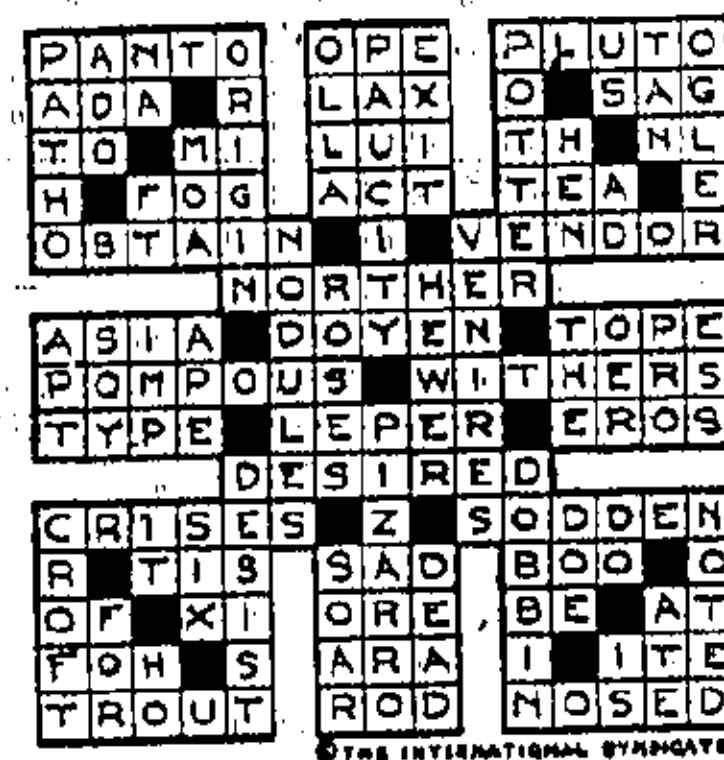
or \$3 per dozen, including duty
delivered to your residence.

Sole Agents—
GILMAN & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong Bank Building.
Tel. C. 290.

TANG YUK, DENTIST
Successor to
the late SIEN YING,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

KOMOR & KOMOR
Art Curio Experts
temporarily removed to
St. George's Building
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Patrons are invited to view the latest
additions to their fine collection.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



**WHY LOOK OLD
YOUNG AT 50
AND KEEP YOUNG.**

Dr. Legard's New Life Tablets
A FOE TO OLD AGE

Imparts to the Old and Middle-aged Youthfulness, Energy and Fitness, retards mental and physical decay, thus promoting longevity. Preserves the arteries and tissues. Sufferers from Deafness with its many distressing accompanying ailments as head noises derive almost immediate benefit. Calm refreshing sleep is assured. Gloom, Depression and Nervousness are banished under the influence of these Life-giving Tablets. Wrinkles, hard lines and blemishes disappear. The skin becomes clear, tight, and elastic, and the Complexion bright and smooth. Think of the blessings of perfect health, the possession of few, the Joy of a clear Youthful appearance and tingling blood, of lustrous hair, bright eyes and health tinted cheeks—the beauty of radiant life and the realization that Time has been put back Ten Years to the envy and admiration of your friends, and the unbounded satisfaction of yourself. Can you allow a golden opportunity like this to pass? Remember there are no arduous rules to follow, no restriction in diet, nor are there any ill effects after. On the contrary it gives the entire system a feeling of exaltation with increased mental and bodily vigour. Why not look and feel 30 at 50? Do not delay, commence the treatment at once. You will never regret the slight cost incurred for such incalculable benefit. The price of these Marvellous Tablets including Mail Charges is 12/- per Bottle, dispatched in plain wrapper on receipt of amount.

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AVOID USELESS IMITATIONS.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

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S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" Sails on or about 19th August.

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REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

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REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.

"A" Class \$72.10.0d. "B" Class \$66.0.0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

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S.S. "ROSANDRA" Sails on or about 5th August.

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S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails on or about 5th August.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" Sails on or about 31st August.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" Sails from Calcutta on or about 31st July.

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For Freight or Passage, on any of the above Lines apply to:-

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Telephone Central 1030.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

ATLAS MARU Sails Wednesday, 28th July.

AMAZON MARU Sails Tuesday, 31st August.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.

MANILA MARU Sails Wednesday, 28th July.

BOMBAY MARU Sails Friday, 3rd September.

BOMBEY MARU Sails Tuesday, 3rd August.

HAMBURG MARU Sails Thursday, 19th August.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.

SEATTLE MARU Sails Sunday, 25th July.

SEATTLE MARU Sails Saturday, 31st July.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan.

AFRICA MARU (From Shanghai) Wednesday, 18th August.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.

MEXICO MARU Sails Thursday, 12th August.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.

HAWAII MARU (From Keelung) Monday, 2nd August.

JAPAN PORTS

NANKAI MARU Sails Saturday, 24th July.

SUMATRA MARU Sails Friday, 15th August.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

TAKAO and KEELUNG.

BATAVIA MARU Sails Saturday, 24th July.

GANGES MARU Sails Wednesday, 25th August.

DAIREN via CHEFOO and TSINGTAU.

KINZAN MARU Sails Monday, 23rd August.

For further particulars please apply to:- OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

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S.S. "LIBERATOR" will sail July 29th.

for

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via SUEZ CANAL

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

"CITY OF BARODA" (9670 tons d.w.)

The above steamer, having accommodation for over 100 First Class passengers will be despatched via Philippines, Straits, Colombo and Suez Canal on 5th November, 1926, for New York where she is due to arrive on 3rd January, 1927.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:-

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

TAKAO.

July 25—O.S.K. Kotau Maru

Aug. 25—O.S.K. Ganges Maru

SWATOW.

July 25—O.S.K. Kotau Maru

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AMOY.

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HONOLULU.

July 27—N.Y.K. Taiyo Maru

Aug. 1—S Line Pres. Wilson

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NOTICE.

THE S.S. "CALULU" will be

despatched for:-

Manila Rabaul

Hollo Sydney

Sandakan Melbourne

Balikpapan Adelaide

on or about 5th August.

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
RANPURA	15,585	24th July	Marseilles and London
DELTA	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MACEDONIA	10,989	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
NAGPORE	5,233	10th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MALWA	10,949	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KASHGAR	9,095	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,918	10th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MANTUA	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KARMALA	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MACEDONIA	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
DELTA	8,097	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MALWA	10,949	8th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant ports by steamers of the Egyptian Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TALAMBA	8,018	27th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SHIRALA	7,841	7th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	10th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKADA	6,549	27th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTHIA	7,754	6th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	11th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,555	27th Aug.	Manila, Kolambagan, Sandakan, St. Albans, 1st Oct.
ARAFURA	6,000	29th Oct.	Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.

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The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TALMA	10,000	25th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka
NAGPORE	5,233	2nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
TANDA	6,555	3rd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,144	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
TAKADA	6,549	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
SANTHIA	7,754	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
MALWA	10,949	19th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
TILAWA	10,006	29th Aug.	Yokohama only
TALAMBA	8,018	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KASHGAR	9,095	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ST. ALBANS	4,500	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MOREA	10,918	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ARAFURA	6,000	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
NANTUA	10,902	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KARMALA	9,128	23th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
DEVANHA	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
TANDA	6,555	2nd Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MACEDONIA	11,089	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
DELTA	8,097	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ST. ALBANS	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MALWA	10,949	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KALYAN	9,144	21st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ARAFURA	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama

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M.S. "PERU"	28th July	28th September
M.S. "DANMARK"	4th August	10th September
M.S. "KINA"	12th August	
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VESSELS DUE.

FROM DALNY AND AMOY.

Aug. 4.-J.C.J.L. Tjikini

FROM NORTH CHINA, AMOY.

Aug. 18.-J.C.J.L. Tjimonok

FROM SHANGHAI.

July 25.-N.Y.K. Hakozaki Maru

25.-P. & O. Mantau

25.-J.C.J.L. Tjisoreen

28.-N.Y.K. Sado Maru

30.-A.O.L. Pres. Jackson

Aug. 9.-J.C.J.L. Tjiondani

11.-A.O.L. Pres. McKinley

25.-A.O.L. Pres. Jefferson

FROM SINGAPORE.

July 20.-B.F. Ixion

30.-B.F. Telrasas

31.-B.F. Helenas

Aug. 4.-B.F. Sarpedon

17.-B.F. Telomachus

21.-B.F. Teucer

28.-B.F. Medon

FROM MANILA.

Aug. 15.-B. & S. Changite

18.-C.P.S. Empress of Asia

30.-C.P.S. Emp. of Canada

Sept. 12.-B. & S. Taiping

Oct. 11.-B. & S. Changite

FROM BOMBAY.

Aug. 2.-P. & O. Nagpore

28.-N.Y.K. Tottori Maru

FROM CALCUTTA.

Aug. 4.-B.I. Takada

13.-B.I. Santhia

18.-B.I. Tilawa

Sept. 1.-B.I. Talamba

FROM JAPAN.

July 25.-N.Y.K. Hakozaki Maru

27.-E. & A. St. Albans

28.-N.Y.K. Sado Maru

30.-N.Y.K. Tokushima Maru

Aug. 2.-B.I. Shirala

9.-B.I. Talma

22.-J.C.J.L. Tjikandi

26.-B.I. Takada

24.-E. & A. Tanda

Sept. 4.-B.I. Santhia

9.-B.I. Tilawa

28.-E. & A. St. Albans

Oct. 26.-E. & A. Arafura

Nov. 28.-E. & A. Tanda

Dec. 28.-E. & A. St. Albans

FROM JAVA.

July 25.-J.C.J.L. Tjiondani

Aug. 8.-J.C.J.L. Tjikembang

FROM SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Aug. 2.-E. & A. Tanda

13.-B. & S. Changite

16.-N.Y.K. Mishima Maru

Sept. 6.-E. & A. St. Albans

12.-B. & S. Taiping

21.-N.Y.K. Tunga Maru

Oct. 4.-E. & A. Arafura

11.-B. & S. Changite

Nov. 1.-E. & A. Tanda

Dec. 6.-E. & A. St. Albans

FROM SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.

July 20.-B.F. Tyndareus

30.-A.O.L. Pres. Jackson

Aug. 11.-A.O.L. Pres. McKinley

18.-B.F. Proteilaus

23.-A.O.L. Pres. Jefferson

Sept. 2.-B.F. Talithybius

4.-A.O.L. Pres. Grant

16.-A.O.L. Pres. Madison

25.-B.F. Philoctetes

Oct. 12.-B.F. Tyndareus

Nov. 11.-B.F. Proteilaus

25.-B.F. Talithybius

Dec. 9.-B.F. Achilles

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA (East Coast).

Aug. 8.-N.Y.K. Ginyo Maru



A recent photo of Roud Amundsen, Arctic explorer.

(Via Cape.)

Aug. 5.-N.Y.K. Hakata Maru

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Aug. 1.-N.Y.K. Tenyo Maru

2.-S. Line Pres. Van Buren

16.-N.Y.K. Korea Maru

FROM LONDON.

July 23.-G.L. Gleniffer

28.-J.C.J.L. Zosma

Aug. 5.-P. & O. Kalyan

5.-G.L. Glenogle

19.-P. & O. Malwa

24.-G.L. Glenamoy

Sept. 2.-P. & O. Kashgar

2.-G.L. Glenagarry

16.-P. & O. Morea

16.-G.L. Glenapp

30.-P. & O. Rhyber

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

July 23.-J.C.J.L. Zosma

31.-N.Y.K. Hakone Maru

Aug. 3.-H.S.L. Muensterland

8.-H.A.L. Vogtland

14.-N.Y.K. Suwa Maru

23.-J.C.J.L. Oosterk

28.-N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru

31.-H.S.L. Oldenburg

Sept. 11.-N.Y.K. Hakozaki Maru

20.-J.C.J.L. Oudokerk

FROM LIVERPOOL.

July 25.-B.F. Helenus

28.-B.F. Telrasas

Aug. 4.-B.F. Ixion

4.-B.F. Sarpedon

Sept. 15.-B.F. Patroclus

Oct. 10.-B.F. Antenor

Nov. 10.-B.F. Hector

Dec. 12.-B.F. Aeneas

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aug. 17.-M.M. Amazone

23.-M.M. Angers

Sept. 14.-M.M. D'Arctagnan

FROM HAMBURG.

Aug. 2.-E.A. Danmark

14.-N.L. Konigsberg

Sept. 11.-N.L. Trier

FROM COPENHAGEN.

July 23.-E.A. Peru

Aug. 6.-E.A. Danmark

17.-E.A. Kina

Sept. 10.-E.A. Asia

FROM SHANGHAI.

July 23.-E.A. Peru

Aug. 6.-E.A. Danmark

17.-E.A. Kina

Sept. 10.-E.A. Asia

FROM SHANGHAI.

July 23.-E.A. Peru

Aug. 6.-E.A. Danmark

17.-E.A. Kina

Sept. 10.-E.A. Asia

FROM SHANGHAI.

July 23.-E.A. Peru

Aug. 6.-E.A. Danmark

17.-E.A. Kina

Sept. 10.-E.A. Asia

FROM SHANGHAI.

July 23.-E.A. Peru

Aug. 6.-E.A. Danmark

17.-E.A. Kina

Sept. 10.-E.A. Asia

BRITONS ABROAD.

VIEW OF A LADY WRITER
AND TRAVELLER.

Miss Mary Gaunt, the well-known traveller and writer, author among other works of "A Woman in China," has been writing to "The Times" pointing out the amount of energy that Britain allows to go to waste on the Riviera. She has lately been living at Bordighera, an Italian resort frequented by some thousands of British people every season, and where there is a fairly large permanent British community.

Miss Gaunt, making a conservative estimate of their expenditure, reckons that in the little town of Bordighera alone £155,000 a season is lost to Britain. She has seen so much of the world herself that she does not want anyone to be insular, but what she deprecates is that "so many people of the middle classes, retired naval and military men and civil servants from the Crown Colonies and Dependencies, come abroad to settle, not only because they find it cheaper, but because in Britain they lead dull, very often lonely lives. They know no one and they do not know how to get to know anyone."

Very frequently (says the "China Express and Telegraph") we come across people from abroad who feel about Britain just as Miss Gaunt says. The man on leave may manage to weather it through without much of a grouse. "He has money to spend and little time to think about anything else. His return journey booms up more and more as the days all too quickly pass by. But the man who retires is on a totally different footing. After a lifetime spent abroad he has to find new friends amid new surroundings and under conditions very remote from those he had become accustomed to.

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Hongkong, Saturday, July 24, 1926.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

It is easy to appreciate that the approach of a typhoon involves considerable extra work for the staff of our local Observatory. The need for assuring a minimum of interference with the discharge of their duties in making meteorological observations is none the less apparent. With the principle of eliminating unnecessary telephonic calls to the Observatory at times when there is danger of a typhoon approaching we have nothing but approval. But is the whole community to suffer for the conduct of a few who in the past may have been unable to exercise a little patience and proved themselves a nuisance by ringing up for the latest position which hitherto the morning and afternoon newspapers have been able to give them? Apparently the Government has decided that it must, for such is the effect of the order relating to telephonic communication with the Observatory, restricting such to a list of numbers in which are not those of the local newspapers. The public is therefore dependent for news as to the movement of typhoons on the written reports issued twice daily or on the signals which they may or may not understand and may or may not be in a position to view. The latest news which the morning papers can give their readers at the breakfast table is the state of affairs over twelve hours before, issued from the Observatory at six o'clock the evening before. In the interval the movement may have been such that unknown to himself it would be dangerous for the reader to venture from the security of his house and of prime importance that typhoon shutters should be closed. Afternoon papers, again, are now unable to take their readers any further than the state of affairs at noon and the position is even worse on Saturday—the very time when authentic meteorological information is most needed in order that week-end programmes may be regulated in accordance with it. The noon statement arrives too late for inclusion in Saturday's edition of the afternoon papers, which go to press earlier, and anything may have happened by the time it appears in the following morning's paper. If there were no Sunday paper in Hongkong, the earliest opportunity of reading in the local Press what the week-end weather was likely to be in times of typhoon danger would be Monday morning—by which time, of course, it might not very much matter! The Observatory authorities have already shown their appreciation of the necessity for publishing information in the local Press by taking the trouble to phone particulars themselves when the cessation of harbour traffic rendered unlikely the possibility of the noon statement getting across. It must be obvious that the Press is the most suitable medium for informing the public as to the necessity or otherwise for taking certain precautions and the Government is greatly to be blamed for its incomprehensible omission of the newspapers from the list of those who may ring up the Observatory.

SALT GABELLE.

WHY SIR ERNEST WILTON RESIGNED.

In a letter to the "Times," Sir Ernest Wilton who until quite recently was Associate Foreign Inspector of the Chinese Salt Gabelle, discloses the circumstances which led to his resignation of the post. He says:—

An attempt to usurp the functions of the Salt Gabelle was made by the Military Governor of Shantung, Chang Tsung-chang, early in October, 1925, on similar lines to the illegal action now being carried out at Tientsin by the present Governor of Chihli, who is, if I am not mistaken, a nominee of General Chang Tsung-chang. Protests from the Chinese Government and the Legations interested were ignored, and I recognised that, if success attended the Military Governor's illegal act, the infection would spread to his neighbours at Nanking and Tientsin and result in very grave danger not only to the interests of the foreign bondholders but also to the credit abroad of the Chinese Government. I was most reluctantly compelled, therefore, to take the extreme step of informing the Chinese Government that I would certainly resign my post of Associate Foreign Inspector of the Salt Gabelle, as a protest against this flagrant breach of the Reorganisation Loan agreement; at the same time, I communicated my resolution to the British Charge d'Affaires. The day previous to the date fixed by me for resignation, which was a few days before the opening of the Tariff Conference at Peking, the Military Governor of Shantung gave way, I believe on account of pressure brought to bear upon him from the direction of Mukden.

Speaking from my own experience and knowledge, I have full confidence that the present acting Associate Foreign Inspector is doing all in his power to safeguard the interests of the foreign bondholders.

'PLANE PERILS.

THREE CHILDREN KILLED IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, July 23. This afternoon a military aeroplane, when taking off at Kashima, in Gifu Prefecture, accidentally killed three children and seriously hurt two who were looking on. Reuter.

THE BOYCOTT.

CANTON'S OPINION ON ORIGIN.

DELEGATION'S VIEW.

Official Views Placed Before Conference.

From Reuter's, we have received the following text of the statement of the Chinese case presented by the Canton Delegation at the second sitting on July 16, of the conference for the settlement of the Chinese-British disputes in the Liang-kuang (Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces):—

In accordance with what are doubtless the wishes of the British delegation, we propose to begin consideration of the anti-British trouble in the Liang-kuang by first concentrating attention on the aspect of it which has found expression in the anti-British boycott.

What is this boycott? Ignoring mere details or purely accidental features, it consists essentially in Chinese workers refusing to load or unload British ships and in the Chinese people in our territory refusing to buy or deal in British goods, or to sell goods to the British. It is admitted that the boycott is an organised patriotic movement which has been sustained by the Chinese people in South China for more than a year.

"June 23." If the anti-British boycott is to be settled and not simply suppressed by force and so transformed into an enduring element in Chinese-British relations throughout China, it is necessary to find out, at least, its direct and immediate cause. In homely phrase, a malady is cured by treating its cause.

The anti-British boycott in its typical form began immediately after the events of June 23, 1925, off the Shamen. And none with a sense of causation can possibly doubt that the boycott was the direct and immediate outcome of the killing and maiming of Chinese students and others on that fateful day. If, therefore, the anti-British boycott is to be terminated by a negotiated settlement, we must first deal with the transactions of June 23, 1925.

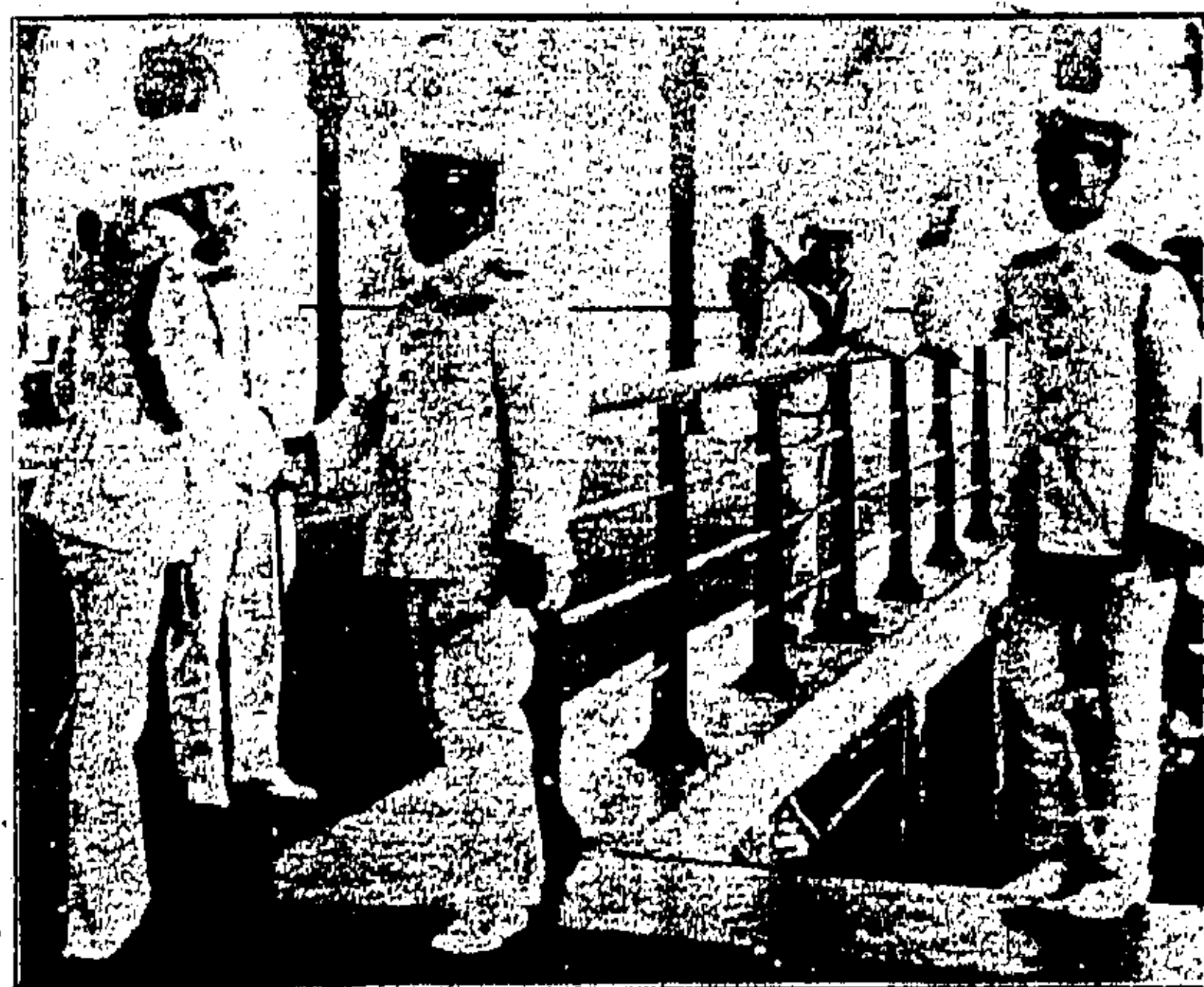


Photo by Lee Fong. Vice-Admiral Yamamoto, of the Imperial Japanese Navy training squadron, shaking hands with Captain Steele, M.C. (A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor) at Queen's Pier on the occasion of last week's visit to Hongkong.

Point in Dispute.

Broadly speaking, the material facts of the case are not in real dispute save one, namely whether the British or the Chinese fired the first shot. But even this point became of secondary importance when the entire incident is examined from the standpoint of juridical responsibility. Such an examination leads us first to a brief review of what may be called the causal background out of which sprang the tragedy of June 23.

It is an historical fact that the Chinese people as a whole were powerfully stirred by Sergeant Evanson's order to his men "to shoot to kill!" the Chinese students and others who demonstrated at Shanghai on May 30, 1925. In China, as elsewhere, school boys and girls of to-day are the rulers and workers of to-morrow, and a nation is necessarily interested in its student class. There is also special reason why the Chinese people are interested in their students. A nation that is not dying for reasons inherent in the present period of transition through which China is passing, this mark and quality of vitality in a nation is possessed by the Chinese student class. If China is to live her students must continue to voice the new economic and political needs of the transition until a new equilibrium is established between the Chinese people and the changed environment in which they find themselves after three-quarters of a century of commercial, diplomatic and social intercourse with foreigners.

The Student Class.

This view of the Chinese student class explains the range and depth of the repercussions of May 30 on the nation. Along the great line of the Yangtze—at Hankow, Kiangling, Nanking—and in the North, notably in Peking, significant manifestations of national feeling and a new consciousness occurred. Even to-day, more than a year after the event, the conception of Sergeant Evanson's action on May 30 as a massacre persists in the Chinese Nationalist mind. And the sense of wrong engendered is all the greater now that the bloodless handling of a far more dangerous crowd at Shanghai on the first anniversary of May 30 proves that Evanson's action was wholly unnecessary as an application of the doctrine of the preventive massacre, i.e. the prevention of a bigger massacre by the mob, which Lieut. Colonel Hilton-Johnson and other British witnesses at the Shanghai Judicial Enquiry swore would have taken place had Evanson not ordered firing into an unarmed crowd of students and others.

Driving Necessity.

Owing to fighting in Canton which enabled the Government to destroy sundry rebel elements and to unify the province, the repercussions of May 30 was not fully felt here before the middle of June, when the real significance and gravity of the occurrence began to be understood. In Peking and elsewhere there was already a realisation that an event had taken place which was of the order of acts that create epochs in history. As Canton is the greatest Nationalist centre in the country, it is not strange that May 30 should be envisaged from an uncompromisingly Nationalist standpoint and seen to be a decisive expression of the struggle between the body of economic and political needs and ideas known as Chinese Nationalism, whose chief motive is the achievement of real Chinese independence, and the opposing system of ideas and forces which, deriving their sanction from the long series of treaties dating from the transaction of Nanking in 1842, is known as Foreign Imperialism.

This interpretation of May 30 would naturally find expression here in the form of patriotic demonstrations and other popular manifestations. And it was the driving necessity to express the

the then British Consul-General on June 23, but actually received by Mr. Wu Chao-chu, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, about the hour of the actual shooting, on June 23. It was sent through the post, not delivered by messenger.

"Fantastic Story."

After referring to a fantastic story of certain students who had cast lots for the privilege of "posing as martyrs" (which he himself had to suggest "might be the sign of a fertile imagination"), the British Consul-General went on to declare that "if, on the other hand, it have any solid foundation in fact and should action of the kind be contemplated and take place, I have the honour solemnly to warn the Government of Kuangtung through you as their Foreign Secretary that any attempt to penetrate on the Foreign Consession at Shamen will be resisted by force of arms, and that for the consequences the Government will be held individually and collectively responsible." And he added that "due precautions are, however, being taken to guard against acts of mob violence, such as have occurred at Chinkiang, Kiangling and Hankow, and should unfortunately occur here, the blood of those who call upon crowd psychology to commit deeds of violence will be on their own head." If it is plain that this is the language of one who, having envisaged the possibility, if not the certainty, of shedding the blood of Chinese on June 23, 1925, would hardly be able to restrain armed and inflamed men under his orders from doing some bloodletting on the occasion. In other words we read the letter as a frank avowal of the British Consul-General's intention to do what Evanson had already done at Shanghai or (we say this in purely historical sense) General Dyer at Amritsar, i.e. action based on the doctrine of the preventive massacre which specialists of strong and drastic action are wont to advise as a magical operation with "Oriental" crowds.

Hongkong Embargo.

While there can be no doubt that June 23 is the direct and immediate cause of the anti-British boycott (and of the intensification and extension of the Hongkong strike), it is certain that the practical blockade which the Government of Hongkong instituted against Canton and the rest of the province was a powerful predisposing and, later, continuing factor in the maintenance and enforcement of the anti-British boycott. The Hongkong Governor in Council, it will be recalled, prohibited the exportation of "rice, flour, tinned or preserved food-stuffs, gold and silver coin in amounts exceeding five dollars and gold and silver bullion and banknotes of every description in amounts exceeding five dollars." This prohibition became known in Canton within a few hours of the tragedy of June 23, and whatever may have been its actual purpose and aim—it was then interpreted and continued so to be interpreted as a financial and economic blockade of Canton and the rest of the province which had hitherto depended on Hongkong for supplies of rice and other food-stuffs.

More Concrete Reason.

In a sense, it may be said that this Hongkong severance of economic relations with Canton suggested the precise form in which patriotic retaliation for June 23 should express itself. And if the anti-British boycott did not soon follow the course of other apparently similar manifestations of popular feeling in the past, one of the main reasons was that the movement came immediately to be envisaged as a means of effective defence against what Chinese Nationalists were led to understand as a British attempt, based on Hongkong, to starve and crush Canton as the centre of Nationalist doctrine and activity.

But there is a more concrete reason why the anti-British boycott has been so long sustained. It is on record that my Government made repeated attempts to have the question of June 23 settled. And in reply to one of these attempts, the then British Consul-General stated that his Government could not entertain the demands formulated for a settlement of the question. These demands were conceived and formulated in the unusual circumstances immediately following the shooting of June 23, and they included terms which my Government, actuated by a sincere desire to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, is prepared to review in order that nothing incompatible with the real dignity and interest of Great Britain as a trading Power in China shall continue to obstruct the path of settlement.

Before communicating these new terms of settlement, we wish to have the views of the British delegation on this presentation and definition of the anti-British boycott issue.

Dorothy (visiting on farm)—"What are they—ducks or geese?"
Grandfather—"Ducks, child."
Dorothy—"Well, aren't they geese to be ducks?"

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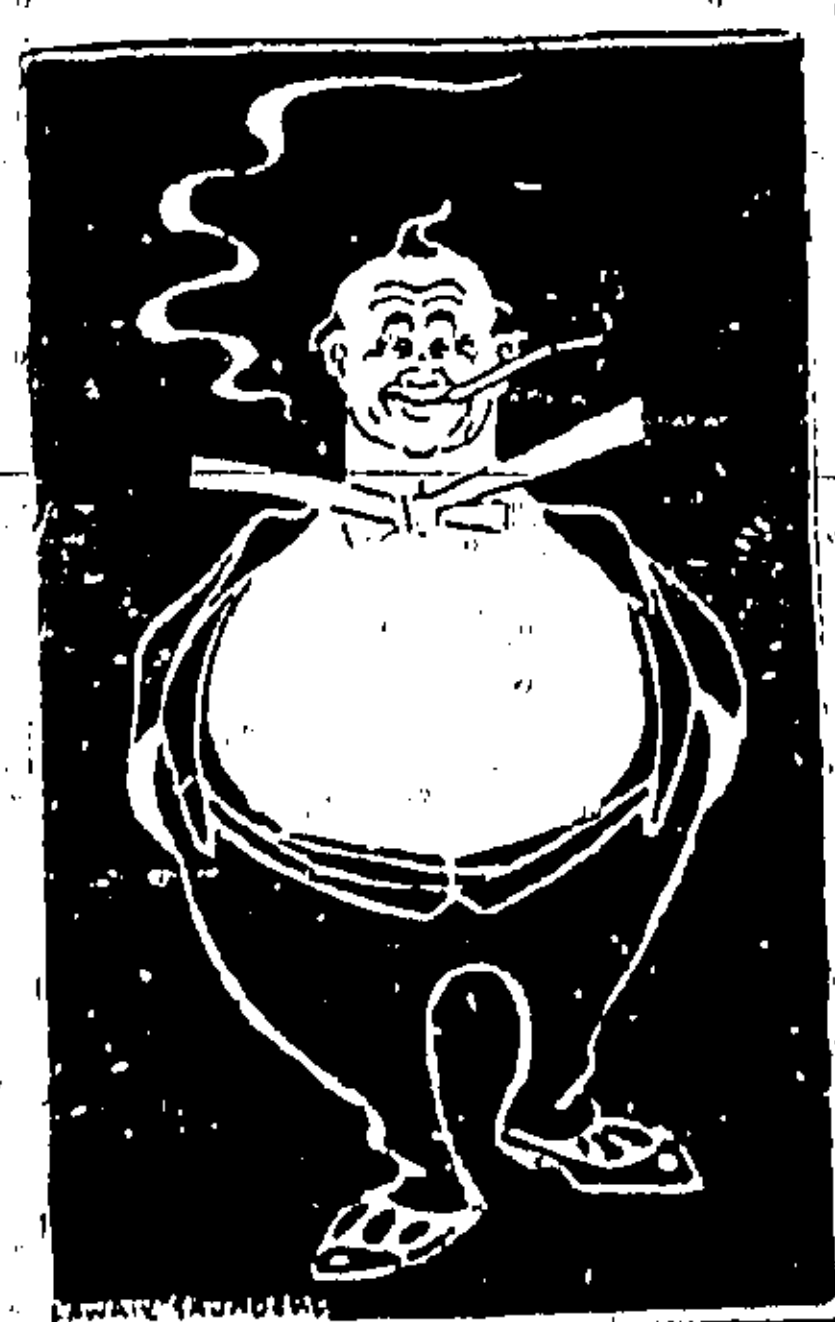
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To-morrow is St. James's Day.
It is also the 8th Sunday after
Trinity.

Criminal Sessions are due to
resume at the Supreme Court on
Monday at 10 a.m. Jurors who
have been called are reminded.

Entries close at 4 p.m. on
Monday for the deep sea fishing
competition arranged by the
Hongkong Angling Club to start
at 7 a.m. on July 28 (Wednesday).

To-day the Yokohama Specie
Bank, Ltd. (Hongkong) office
formally announce that as from
Monday their premises will be at
No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central,
(formerly occupied by the Russo-
Asiatic Bank).

Non-official Justices of the
Peace of Hongkong should remem-
ber that the election of one of their
number to sit on the Legislative
Council during the absence of Sir
Henry Pollock will take place at
the Supreme Court on Monday from
4 to 5.30 p.m.

Messrs. J. M. da Rocha have
kindly sent the "China Mail" a
copy of "The American March,"
music for a piano solo, dedicated
to the American Insurance Co. of
Newark, N.J., for whom Messrs. da
Rocha are local agents. Accompany-
ing the report is a very natty
booklet, which will be treasured by
housekeepers. It is made up for
use as a household inventory, is
admirably designed and compact.

Hats off to the police constable
on traffic duty near the race course
for doing his duty without fear of
favour. The British Resident's
car, with the British Resident and
Chief Secretary in it, took a wrong
turning by mistake but the "matra-
mata" held the car up and made
the "dais" go the right way. Doubt-
less both Mr. Peel and Mr. Stonor
duly noted, and appreciated the
constable's efficiency.—"Times of
Malaya."

Penang, July 14.—Whilst the
night mail train to Ipoh last night
was proceeding between Sungkai
and the Slim River, it suddenly
came upon two elephants on the
line. One was bowled over and the
other escaped into the jungle. The
driver stopped the train simultane-
ously and found the elephant
dead at the side of the track. The
front of the engine was slightly
damaged. The train resumed with-
out much delay.

Tenders are wanted for re-
pairs to No. 1 Fire Float.

Straw is needed for the Sanitary
Department. The current
issue of the "Gazette" calls for
tenders.

Those interested are asked
to tender for limewashing work
in Hongkong and Kowloon, for the
Government.

It is proposed to lease out a
piece of Crown Land at Sandy
Bay, comprising 56,390 sq. ft.,
being an extension to Inland Lot
No. 1572. Conditions are pub-
lished in the "Gazette."

As a result of the deluge,
Peak residents are now hav-
ing abundant exercise walking
up the hillside. Mr. Stan
Hill's cartoon on the subject
will be found on page 10 of
this issue.

Washington, July 12.—It is
learned that a group of prominent
prohibitionists and anti-prohibition-
ists are planning to submit a con-
stitutional amendment to Congress
at the next session which would
nullify the 18th Amendment and
permit each state to adopt its own
regulations of the liquor traffic.
The plan is modelled after the old
system of "county option" before
the advent of national prohibition.

Kansas City, July 12.—Irwin
Kirkwood, editor of the Kansas
"City Star" and son-in-law of the
late founder, William R. Nelson,
announced to-day that he had pur-
chased the "Star" for \$11,000,000.
He had the financial backing of
Halsey, Stuart and Company,
bankers of New York and Chicago.
The announcement said that the
paper would adhere closely to the
policies established by the founder.

Geneva, July 13.—Representa-
tives of the Bulgarian and
Rumanian governments called
voluntarily at the secretariat of
the League of Nations to-day ask-
ing for assistance in clearing up
problems arising from recent
harder clashes in which several
hundred Rumanians and Bulgarians
were killed. They did not ask
intervention but the Bulgarians
suggested a joint investigation in-
cluding representatives of the
League. The Rumanian delegates
said that they would consider the
proposal before answering.

Locusts have appeared in
North Keppel and Tanan and the
necessary measures of extirpation
are being taken.

Tokyo, July 13.—The Depart-
ment of Justice to-day confirmed
that charges of cruelty had been
filed by the Korean prefectural
authorities against Dr. C. A. Hays-
man, the medical missionary, who
pointed the word "chief" at the
cheeks of a Korean boy whom he
found stealing apples from an
orchard.

The 1st instant was the third
anniversary of the nominal en-
forcement of the metric system
in Japan. The Japan Weights and
Measures Association, with the
support of sympathisers, flew
several aeroplanes above the
capital, and added to the disorder
of the streets by throwing down
200,000 propaganda circulars.

Tokyo, July 9.—The S.M.R. Co.
shares which used to be quoted in
the neighbourhood of Y124 rose by
Y4 or so of late, and yesterday
they went up as high as Y133. The
sudden inflation is put down to the
fact that the Company's manage-
ment has almost decided to offer
the remaining 500,000 shares for
subscription on the occasion of the
20th anniversary of the Company's
establishment due next April.

The mortality returns for the
settlement of Singapore for the
month of May show a ratio for
mille of population of 36.44, the
total deaths being 1,583. The chief
causes of death were: Pneumonia
200, material fever 184, convulsion
174, phthisis 138, fever not specified
113, beri-beri 81, enteritis 66 and
dysentery 66. There were four
fatal cases of cholera and one each
of plague and small-pox. Among
the nationalities 11 Europeans died,
10 Eurasians, 1,265 Chinese, 203
Malays, 83 Indians and four Japane-
se.

In the working of the Penang
Hills Railway last year there was
a profit of \$9,622, which is consid-
ered satisfactory. The number of
passengers carried was 88,232. The
building of private houses on the
Hill has not progressed rapidly,
one having been finished and two
nearing completion at the end of
the year. Gun Hill, the approved
site for the new hotel, was in pro-
cess of being levelled but the large
amount of granite boulders found
has considerably delayed progress.
Competitive plans for the hotel
were received and a final selection
made.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

At the Thomas Hanbury School
for Girls, Shanghai—Miss E.
MacMillan has been appointed
head mistress.

Mr. W. E. Van Eps, of Messrs.
Brown, Jones and Co., under-
takers, is in hospital as the result
of a stroke. Recently Mr. Van Eps
was taken ill. He recovered but
the stroke followed and he is now
reported to be seriously ill. His
many friends will wish him a
speedy recovery.

His many friends will be pleas-
ed to hear that Mr. A. el
Arculi, the local solicitor, has re-
covered from an attack of in-
fluenza and is now able to get
down to office. Mr. Arculi is best
known as the successful captain of
the Indian Recreation Club
cricket 1st XI for several seasons.

The resignation of Mr. C.
Champion, Health Inspector,
Shanghai, is accepted with effect
from November 1, 1926. Long
leave has been granted to Mr.
J. F. Goeh, Sanitary Overseer,
from August 1, 1926, with per-
mission to terminate his service at
expiry thereof. Long leave has
been granted to Nurse A. A. King
from September 24, 1926, with
permission to terminate her ser-
vice at expiry thereof. Long
leave has been granted to Mr.
G. B. Marsh, Inspector, from
November 24, 1926.

Mr. R. Deraniyagala applied to
Mr. Justice Dalton, in Colombo on
July 5, for the usual order con-
ferring sole testamentary juris-
diction on the Colombo District
Court, in respect of the estate of
the late Mr. Humphrey Bowen
Trevelyan Boucher, retired plant-
er, who died at Santa Cruz,
Canary Islands, on April 13 last,
leaving a will by which he ap-
pointed his wife and his brother,
Lieut.-Col. B. H. Boucher, the
executors. Mrs. Boucher has, by
a power of attorney, appointed
the petitioner, Mr. W. K. S.
Hughes, to administer the de-
ceased's property in Ceylon, which
consists of shares in various com-
panies of the total value of Rs.
299,811.86. His Lordship allow-
ed the application.

The second of the two pre-
liminary vocal rehearsals of the
Hongkong Philharmonic Society, of
"The Pirates of Penzance," is
down for 5.30 p.m. on Monday, at
St. John's Cathedral Hall. Mem-
bers and others interested are in-
vited to attend.

Prince Chichibu of Japan made
his first flight in an aeroplane at
the Stag Lane Aerodrome,
Edgware, on June 12. Piloted
by Colonel the Master of Sempill,
he first ascended for a short flight
in the neighbourhood of the aero-
drome in a De Havilland "Moth"
light aeroplane. Afterwards in a
larger and more powerful De
Havilland machine he was taken
by the Master of Sempill on a
longer flight, during which he flew
over Kenry House, Kingston Hill,
where he is residing during his
stay in England.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund
Fremantle, Rear-Admiral of the
United Kingdom, celebrated his
50th birthday by attending Ascot
on June 15. The Admiral is both
the senior officer of his rank on
the retired list, and the oldest,
being the only living flag-officer
who was born in the reign of
William IV. A direct descendant
of one of Nelson's captains,
Captain Thomas Fremantle, who
commanded the "Neptune" at the
Battle of Trafalgar, has both
a son, Admiral Sir Sydney
Fremantle, and a grandson, Sub-
Lieutenant Edmund Fremantle,
now in the Service.

The official announcement that
Lord Willington is to succeed
Lord Byng of Vimy as Governor-
General of Canada has been well
received there. Both Lord and
Lady Willington met many Cana-
dians on their way to China and
made a singularly favourable im-
pression. It is certain, says a
Toronto telegram, that the ap-
pointment is highly approved by
the Canadian Government, and is
acceptable to the leaders of the
Progressive and Conservative
Parties. Quebec, remembers Lord
Willington's work in connection
with the restoration by the town
of Hastings of the shield taken
from Quebec when the Province
passed from French to British
hands a century and a half ago.

The resignation of Mr. S. V.
Gordon, Assistant in the Shanghai
Municipal Secretariat, has been
accepted with effect from October
31, 1926.

The following have been ap-
pointed Constables in Shanghai
from June 28, 1926:—Messrs. D.
Cormie, G. E. Darters, E. E.
Newton, P. Smith, L. A. Stewart,
W. C. Wilcox.

The "Marudu" which arrived
at Jesselton, British North
Borneo, on June 25 took a large
number of passengers. Miss
Fraser, who arrived on a visit to
her brother, His Excellency the
Officer Administering the Govern-
ment, Mr. and Mrs. Morrell who
stay in Jesselton where Mr.
Morrell resumes his old position
of Assistant Government Secre-
tary; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Smith,
who go on to Lahad Datu where
Mr. Smith will be District Officer.
Mr. E. Bateson, the Government
Myologist and Agricultural Ad-
viser came back from long leave
while Mr. Wakeford is on a short
business visit from Singapore.
Mr. Murray was a passenger for
Kuala Lumpur where he owns a rubber
estate, and Captain Orita is
bound for Tawau.

When Mr. Robert Leslie retired
recently, after 50 years' service
with the F. and O. Company, from
the position of superintendent en-
gineer, the engineers of the fleet
presented him with a silver coffee
service which bore the inscription:
"To Robert Leslie, Esq.,
R.N.R., O.B.E., from the Engineers
of the Peninsular and Oriental
S. N. Company as a token of
esteem and to mark his comple-
tion of 50 years' service in that
Company, February, 1926." At
the same time Mr. John Lang and
Mr. Richard Doust, inspecting
engineers, who recently retired on
completion of 43 years' work for
the F. and O. Company, were each
presented with a silver salver,
also the gifts of the fleet en-
gineers. The pleasant little cere-
mony was conducted without too
much formality in Lord Incheape's
personal office, and was a pleasant
reminder that a spirit of com-
radeship need not be absent from
business and professional relation-
ships.

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design offers the greatest light-value obtain-
able and is adaptable to any purpose of
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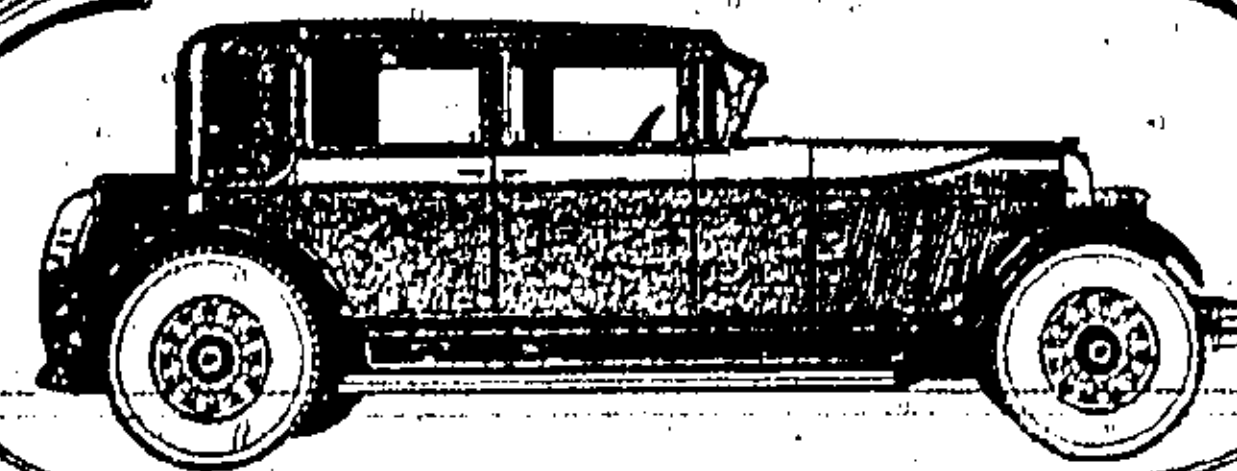
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SPORTS SECTION

TYLDESLEY AGAIN.

GETS SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE CENTURY.

HENDREN'S DISTINCTION.

County Cricket Championship Results.

Ernest Tyldesley, the brilliant Lancashire batsman, has scored his seventh century in consecutive matches. He is down as 12th man for to-day's Test Match with the Australians (see elsewhere on this page).

Features of the overnight cables sent by Reuters are:—Lancashire's easy victory; Surrey checked again; Yorkshire drop two points; the defeat of Glamorgan, whose startling performance this season brought them to second place in mid-week; the performances of Root and Woolley and A. W. Carr among those nominated for the Test.

Glamorgan lost although they led by 99 runs on the 1st innings. The Essex batting subsequently asserted itself.

Middlesex beat Notts although behind on the 1st innings.

From the Home mail, it was seen that Hendren (also picked for the Test) was the first to get 1,000 runs this season, doing so on June 22 when he scored over 200 against Yorkshire, the first century of the season against the champions. This was at Lord's, London, July 23.

County cricket matches which ended to-day resulted:—

Tyldesley's Score.

At Taunton, Somerset lost to Lancashire by an innings and 8 runs. Scores:—

Somerset (1st) 255 runs. J. Daniel made 78. G. F. Earle 54. Macdonald took 5 wickets for 89 runs.

Lanes. (1st) 392 runs. Tyldesley (1st) made 126, this being his seventh century in consecutive matches. Makepeace made 77. Iddion 55.

Somerset (2nd) 129 runs. Tyldesley (1st) took 1 for 25 and Watson 4 for 19.

Sussex v. Surrey.

At Eastbourne, Sussex led Surrey on the first innings in an uncompleted match. Scores:—

Surrey (1st) 112 runs. P. G. H. Fender made 61. A. E. R. Gilligan (ex-captain of England) took 5 wickets for 54 runs.

Sussex (1st) 393 runs. Cook made 103. K. S. Duleep Singh 76. Wensley 67.

Surrey (2nd) 375 runs. Ducat made 61. E. R. T. Holmes 69.

Hants v. Yorkshire.

At Bournemouth, Hampshire lost first innings points to Yorkshire in an uncompleted match. Scores:—

Yorkshire (1st) 237 runs. Leyland made 118.

Hants (1st) 174 runs. Rhodes took 4 for 15.

Yorkshire (2nd) 251 runs for 3 wickets, declared. Holmes made 108. Oldroyd 109.

Hants (2nd) 151 runs for 2 wickets. Newman made 58 not out.

Kent v. Leicestershire.

At Maidstone, Kent beat Leicestershire by 159 runs. Scores:—

Kent (1st) 251 runs. Hardinge made 66. Ashdown 91.

Leicestershire (1st) 149 runs.

Kent (2nd) 194 runs for 6 wickets, declared. Woolley (P. E.) made 106.

Leicestershire (2nd) 137 runs.

Freeman (A. P.) took 5 for 41.

Essex v. Glamorgan.

At Leyton, Essex beat Glamorgan by six wickets. Scores:—

Glamorgan (1st) 271 runs. Bates made 86. Nicholls took 5 for 89.

Essex (1st) 172 runs. Freeman (J.) made 58. Mercer took 6 for 51.

Glamorgan (2nd) 167 runs. Nicholls took 4 for 59 and Hipkin 5 for 55.

Essex (2nd) 267 runs for 4 wickets. Russell made 103 not out. O'Connor 57.

Gloucester v. Worcester.

At Cheltenham, Gloucester lost first innings points to Worcester in an uncompleted match. Scores:—

Gloucester (1st) 186 runs. F. J. Seabrook made 73. Root took 7 for 92.

Worcester (1st) 271 runs. M. K. Foster made 77. Bowles 73. Mills took 5 for 187.

Gloucester (2nd) 278 runs for 8 wickets. Seabrook made 71. L. P. Hodges 51.

Warwick v. Northants.

At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Northamptonshire by eight wickets. Scores:—

Northants (1st) 164 runs. N. E. Partridge took 5 for 73.

Warwick (1st) 278 runs. Qualife (W. G.) made 107. Clark took 5 for 74.

Northants (2nd) 217 runs. H. P. Bagnall made 58. Qualife took 4 for 46.

Warwick (2nd) 105 runs for 2

FOURTH TEST.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET TO-DAY.

AT MANCHESTER.

With minds occupied by the deluge, the typhoon and the boycott conference, local cricketers may have overlooked the fact that the Fourth Test Match starts at Manchester to-day.

The first three games were left drawn. On the play so far honours have been fairly even this year. The present Australian team touring the Homeland has not been defeated so far, although they have drawn a good many games.

In 1921 England lost the first three matches and, incidentally, the rubber. But at Manchester, under a new captain (the Hon. L. H. Tennyson of Hampshire), our prestige was restored somewhat the scores reading:—

England 362 for 1 wicket, declared and 41 for 1 wicket. Australia 175. Match drawn.

Will to-day's match be the turning point of the current international season?

Thirteen players have been nominated for England for to-day as follows:—

A. W. Carr (Notts) captain, A. P. F. Chapman (Kent), G. T. S. Stevens (Middlesex), Hobbs, J. B. (Surrey), Sutcliffe, H. (Yorkshire), Strudwick, H. (Surrey), Tate, M. W. (Sussex), Kilner, R. (Yorkshire), Woolley, F. E. (Kent), Hendren, E. (Middlesex), Root, F. (Worcester).

Parker, C. (Gloucester) and Tyldesley, E. (Lancashire) who is put down definitely as twelfth man.

Unless the selectors change their mind, the team will be chosen from the first twelve (of whom one will be dropped) and Tyldesley will be reserve.

Australia's sixteen are:—H. L. Collins, W. Bardsley, C. G. Macartney, W. A. Oldfield, J. M. Gregory, W. M. Woodfull, T. J. E. Andrews, J. M. Taylor, A. J. Richardson, J. S. Ryder, A. A. Mailey, C. V. Grimmett, H. L. Hendry, W. H. Ponsford, J. Ellis and S. Everett.

Collins was last reported ill but it was stated that he may be fit for the Fourth Test.

Bardsley, Macartney, Oldfield, Gregory, Woodfull, Andrews, Taylor, Richardson, Ryder and Mailey played in all three Tests this season. Collins took part in the first two and Grimmett in the third. Hendry and Ponsford have been "united." Ellis is reserve stumper to Oldfield, and Everett is understudy to Gregory.

Of the 112 games played so far, Australia has won 47, England 41 and 24 were left drawn.

Of the above number, 47 have been played at Home, the Mother Country claiming 17 victories to Australia's 11, with 10 drawn.

EXHIBITION BILLIARDS.

An exhibition billiards match is to be played at the Palace Hotel at 9 o'clock to-night, between Mr. A. J. Osmond (champion of the Colony) and Mr. F. Jones, of the Naval Yard.

Of the 112 games played so far, Australia has won 47, England 41 and 24 were left drawn.

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EXIT OF STUDENT.

MARSHAL SUN SITTING FIRMLY ON YOUTHFUL AGITATORS.

The Haichow correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News" writes:—Where, oh where, is the Student to-day?

Ask Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Where, oh where, is the Saviour of his bleeding country? Where is the boy in his teens whose knapsack only yesterday was filled with posters and handbills denouncing the unequal treaties?

Ask Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Where is the street orator, denouncing, from his canned speeches, the iniquity of foreign domination? Where is the hysterical mob shrieking for equality and the rights of democracy?

And where, oh where, are the grief-stricken patriots who wept tears of blood for the martyrs of May 30?

Again, ask Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. That soft-voiced individual would probably reply very blandly that he knew of the students nothing at all and smilingly change the subject, but it is or must be, soon known to all that the Marshal has put the lid, very quietly but very firmly down upon the box of student evils and from this time forth quiet is going to reign in the schools again—if there are to be any such as we have known.

A Noticeable Change. Early in the year during one of the first trips made after the cold weather had abated, a change was clearly noticeable in the general attitude of the public, especially that part that aped student manners. For six months it had been the custom to laugh and raucously at the approach of any foreigner and leer into his face with the utmost of insolence. It was great fun to saunter into his churches, ask each other funny questions and loiter around generally to show how great and patriotic they felt. But a sudden change came. Why? We had made no complaints or protests, nor any efforts to conciliate. We had ignored them as completely as possible.

Quiet inquiry revealed that Marshal Sun was actually enforcing the public proclamation he had made. The students were being notified that political activities were outside their natural sphere. The shrinkage of their heads was at once noticeable. There are some details of interest.

In one large city in North Kiangsu, which has received special attention from Marshal Sun, the students were prohibited from having public meetings. Diligent search was made for any who might be preaching Communism or any other Red doctrine. Thinking that they could evade the police, the government students arranged to have a meeting in the large Mission school near by. (N. B. The only safe place for the student now to decry the foreigner is on the latter's own premises!)

Meeting Stopped. Some hours before the meeting, several high police officers appeared before the principal and asked about the meeting, of which he had been kept in ignorance. Being shown a copy of the notice he promptly prohibited it in his school and the police immediately tore down all the notices they could find. Not a chirp from our friend the student!

Furthermore it was learned that this was not a single case of suppression. No school notice of any kind whatsoever is permitted the use of red ink in any shape or form. Again, the works of the late lamented Sun Yat-sen, are being quietly pushed out of school curriculum and sent to the dust heap.

In short, the students are learning that the ruler of this province is none other than His Excellency, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, and that he needs no students in his cabinet.

Entries close at 4 p.m. on Monday for the deep sea fishing competition arranged by the Hongkong Angling Club to start at 7 a.m. on July 28 (Wednesday).

Another extraordinary case of counterfeiting bank notes was that in which a house owned by a foreign lawyer was used for the purpose. The house, situated in Nanziang, was discovered in February, 1925, by the French Police to be partly used for counterfeiting bank notes of the Bank of Communications, and machinery, plates, photographic apparatus and a large quantity of false notes were seized. These forgeries were very poor specimens and the supposition is that they were printed for the purpose of conducting opium transactions.

In spite of the many arrests in 1925, counterfeiting of bank notes continued in 1926, and on June 17 the Police arrested, in a house on North Sezechuen Road, a Chinese in the act of printing notes on the Commercial Bank of China and Bank of Communications. In this case, 6,350 forged \$10 notes on the Commercial Bank of China, and 767 \$5 notes on the Bank of Communications were seized. Another case

FORGERY OF NOTES.

SOME INTERESTING CASES.

One of the principal crimes with which the Shanghai Municipal Police have had to deal during the past twenty years is the forgery of bank notes. This is undoubtedly due to the many different notes, both of foreign and Chinese banks, which are in circulation throughout the city. Of the 26 different specimens of note forgeries, representing 24 banking institutions, at present in the C.I.D. Museum, many are crude and easily distinguishable from the genuine issue while others show evidence of highly skilled workmanship. In the majority of these cases, the Municipal Police were able to seize the printing plant and arrest the forgers before the notes could be put into circulation, and it is safe to say that at the present time there are very few false notes in actual circulation in Shanghai. In some instances notes were forged for the sole purpose of purchasing opium, drugs and arms smuggled into this port by foreign and Chinese seamen. One of the biggest bank note forgeries on record occurred in 1916, when over one million 100 copper cent notes on the Hupeh Provincial Bank were seized in Japanese printing establishment in the Hongkong District. In connection with this forgery, two well known Japanese printers were murdered, their heads being discovered in the Whangpoo River and their dismembered bodies in boxes in the Chinkiang Customs shed. Political reasons were suspected for the manufacture of these notes and the murder of the printers as the order for the printing was given by Chinese military officers, one of whom was arrested and sentenced.

Following the prohibition of the importation of opium into China, smuggling of the drug into Shanghai was organised on a large scale, and the forging of bank notes soon became rife. The Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Commercial Bank of China and the China and South Sea Bank being the principal institutions affected. Ten circular notes on the China and South Sea Bank which appeared were exceptionally good forgeries, more so in appearance of the clever reproduction of the five colours, and a large number of these were in circulation before the forgery was discovered by the Bank. The Police arrested four of the counterfeiters and seized a complete printing outfit together with 3,500 notes.

One of the most sensational arrests of bank note counterfeiters took place in January, 1926, when the Municipal Police, in conjunction with the Chapel Authorities, visited a section of the Huchow Guild, Chapel, where coffins containing dead bodies are kept prior to burial. In a specially built room carefully concealed by coffins was discovered a complete printing plant and forged notes on the Bank of China, and International Banking Corporation were in actual process of being printed. The counterfeiters were arrested, and information was obtained which resulted in a raid being carried out on a Chinese house in Mingchow which was found to be occupied by a Japanese and two Chinese. Plates and chemicals were found on these premises which proved the connection between the two places. The forgeries on the International Banking Corporation were of superior workmanship and attempts had been made to put these into circulation as, on January 29, four persons were arrested and subsequently convicted on this charge.

Further attempts to forge notes of the Bank of China were discovered in May last when a party of Municipal Police and Chinese Constabulary raided a house at the West Gate, where plates bearing impressions of these notes, together with implements and machinery for their reproduction, were discovered and three arrests were made.

Another extraordinary case of counterfeiting bank notes was that in which a house owned by a foreign lawyer was used for the purpose. The house, situated in Nanziang, was discovered in February, 1925, by the French Police to be partly used for counterfeiting bank notes of the Bank of Communications, and machinery, plates, photographic apparatus and a large quantity of false notes were seized. These forgeries were very poor specimens and the supposition is that they were printed for the purpose of conducting opium transactions.

In spite of the many arrests in 1925, counterfeiting of bank notes continued in 1926, and on June 17 the Police arrested, in a house on North Sezechuen Road, a Chinese in the act of printing notes on the Commercial Bank of China and Bank of Communications. In this case, 6,350 forged \$10 notes on the Commercial Bank of China, and 767 \$5 notes on the Bank of Communications were seized. Another case

occurred in June in which 16 persons were arrested for counterfeiting notes of the Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Commercial Bank of China, and the China and South Sea Bank. Printing machines and the usual counterfeiting paraphernalia were seized. Other cases are also on record where persons have been arrested in Shanghai for counterfeiting notes of Swatow banks.

What the Empire owes to Sir Ronald Ross for the discovery of the transmission of malaria by the infected anopheles mosquito is too well known to need repetition. Much remains to be done, however, in the prevention and treatment of tropical diseases, and some notes on the Ross Institute and Hospital, which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has consented to open formally on July 15, will be read with interest.

The Hospital is situated in ideal surroundings on Putney Heath. The building—an exceptionally fine one—is equipped with modern research laboratories and contains the most pleasant of hospital wards in beautiful gardens facing Wimbledon Common. It is only a little over two years since one first heard mentioned the intention of establishing the Ross Institute. To-day, not only does it exist, but everything has been bought and paid for, and the research laboratories have been working for several months.

At present the fine wards are empty, which is greatly to be regretted, as there are so many at home suffering from the effects of tropical diseases who would welcome the opportunity of going to the Institute for treatment.

Its future sphere of beneficent usefulness depends on additional funds being obtained, and it is hoped the example of Nigeria, which has made a grant of £1,000 to the Institute as a mark of appreciation of the services rendered by Sir Ronald Ross, will be widely followed.

COMMUNISTS. ACTIVITIES IN SHANGHAI.

Communist agitators were busy during last month reorganising their old associations and establishing new ones in Shanghai of which the China Youth's Guidance Society, and the Hero or Dare-to-Die Corps appear to be the most important. It is the intention of the leaders to put the members of the latter organisations into uniform, and a considerable sum has been set aside to arm them with axes, iron bars and hammers. It has been announced that the "braves" will be used for the protection of the labour leaders, but there is little doubt that they are primarily intended to terrorise the workers into submission to the unions and facilitate acts of sabotage intended to force employers to surrender to any terms which strike leaders consider appropriate. The extent to which the professional agitators, operating from their safe retreats in Chinese territory, are prepared to push these methods was illustrated in a number of cases which came before the Mixed Court during the month. In one case four Chinese strikers, who were charged with damaging property and setting fire to cotton in process of manufacture on about ten different machines on June 24, were brought up on remand on June 28, when they were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from nine months to seven years and expulsion. In the second instance two Cantonese, who appeared before the Mixed Court on June 23, confessed that they had during the general strike last year murdered an employee of the Shanghai Water Works Company at the instigation of the officials of the General Labour Union who paid them \$300.00. No motive existed for the crime other than the loyalty shown by the victim to a public service, on the efficiency of which the lives of all residents of the Settlement, both poor and rich, depend. Like the organisations at present engaged in fomenting discontent, the General Labour Union was situated in Shanghai. An organisation bearing the same name, whose offices are situated in the same district, was sealed up on June 27 by the Chinese Authorities. Its officials, however, who were allowed to remove their property before the premises were closed, have resumed their activities in other offices in the same vicinity. Two branches, which associates of these agitators had secretly established in the Settlement, were discovered during the month and closed in accordance with orders from the Mixed Court.

ROSS INSTITUTE.

THE DEBT OF THE EMPIRE EMPHASISED.

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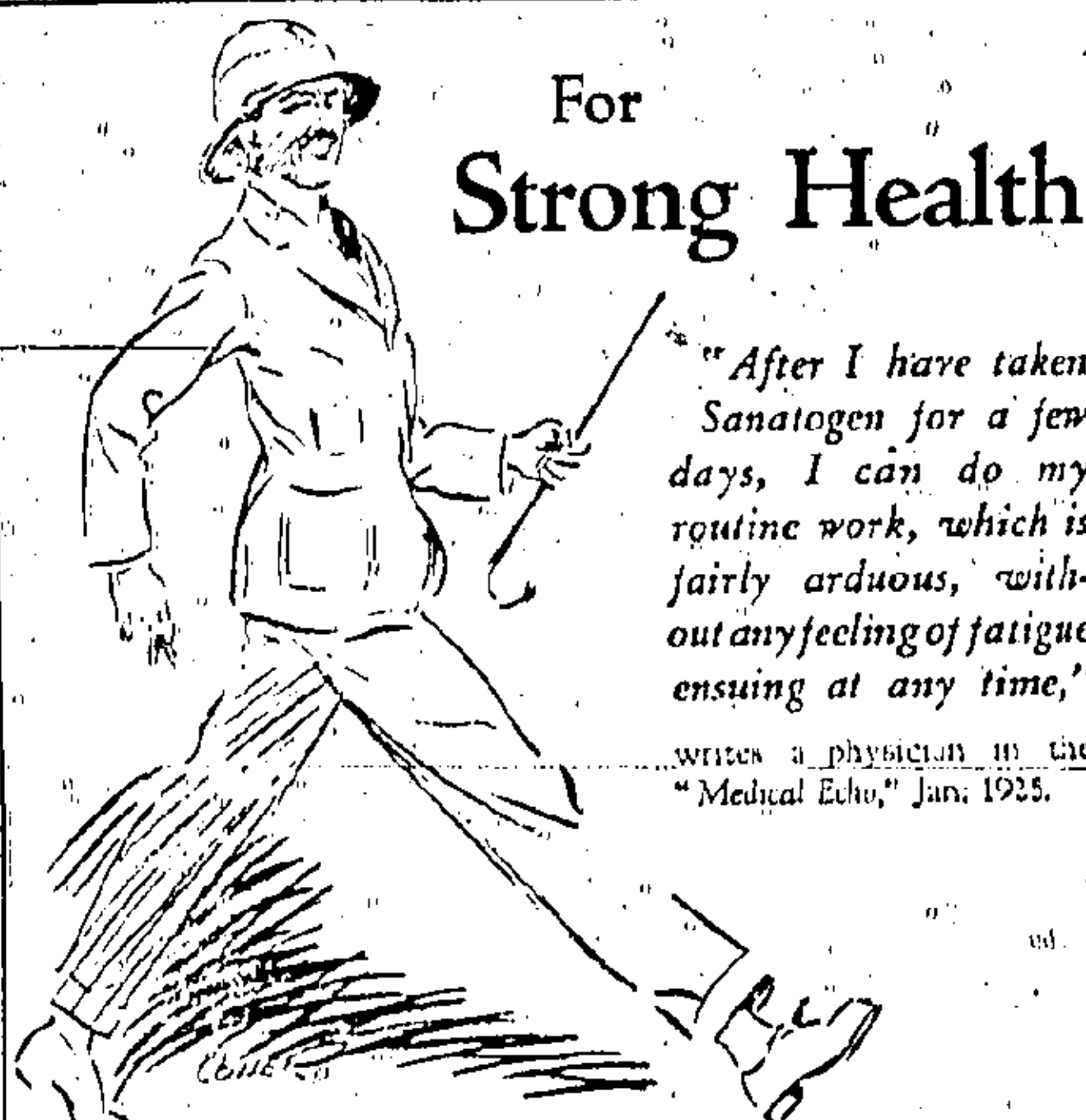
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—writes a physician in the
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Photo by A. Fong.

Damage done by the flood on an approach to Happy Valley. The scene is on Village Road, which leads down to the Yeung Wo Nursing Home (at the far end of the row of cemeteries). Mr. Williams and the "postman" of H.M.S. "Ambrose" are standing in the temporary river.

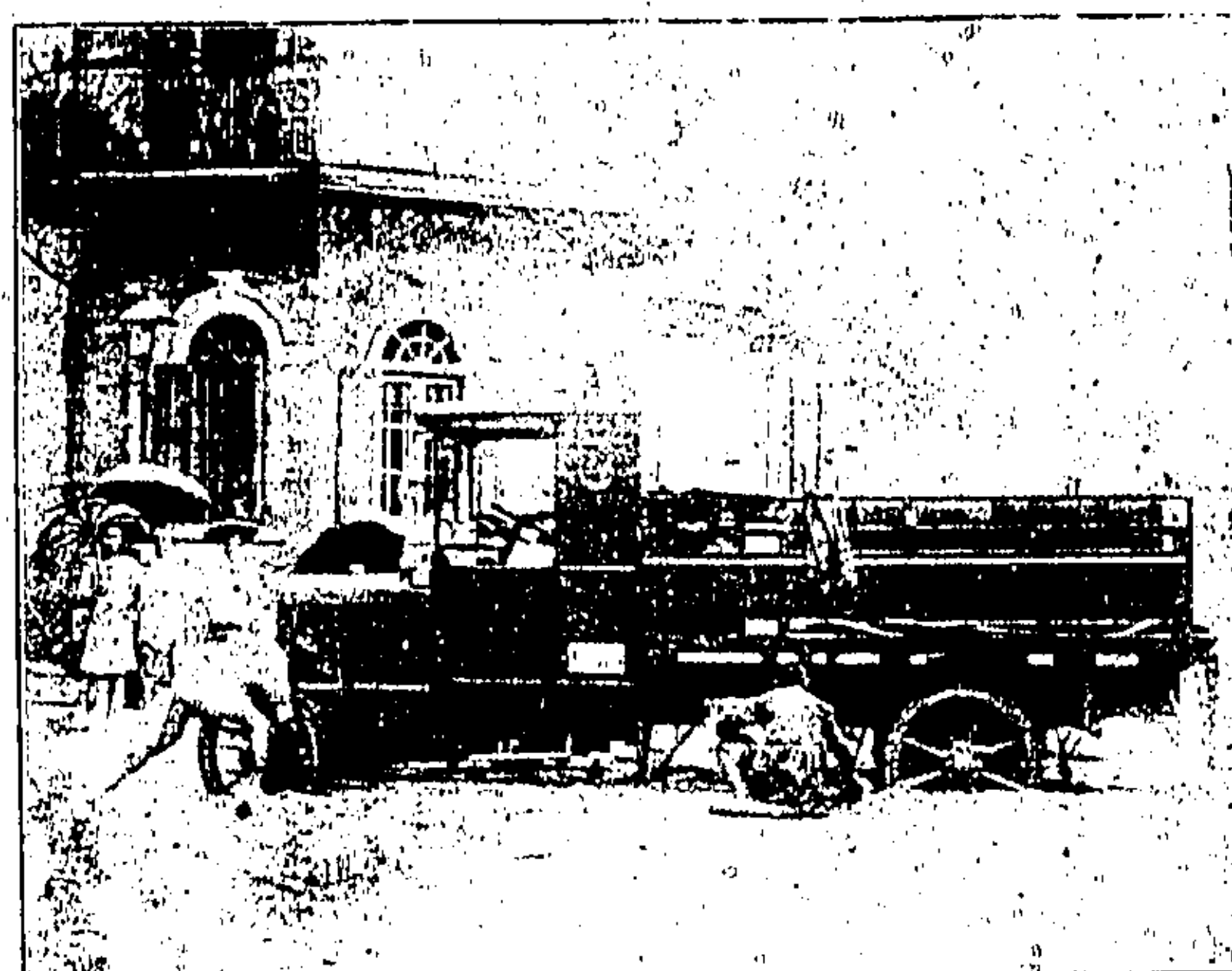


Photo by Lee Fong.

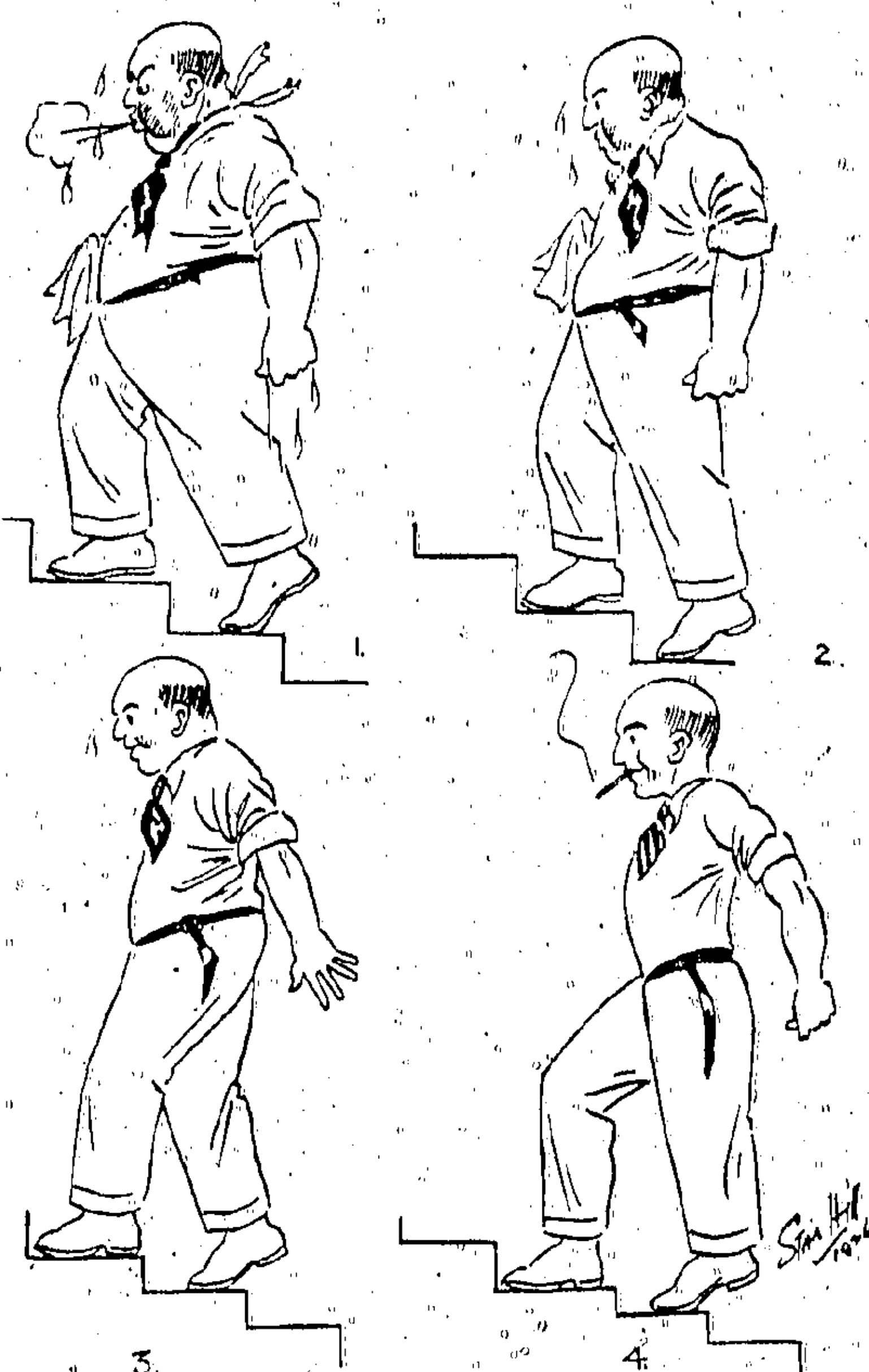
"Stuck fast but still standing"—coolies attempting to push out a motor lorry, carrying Shell motor spirit, near Wong Nei Chong, Happy Valley, on Monday, following Hongkong's record deluge.



Photo by Lee Fong.

The debris, lumps of granite, and asphalt (from the road surface), together with the water, that flowed down Wyndham Street during the storm.

A RESULT OF THE DELUGE.



Four stages in the tramp each day up the Peak because the tram track is damaged—or, the climb to an elegant figure. Note the belt.



Photo by A. Fong.

Here is one of the reasons why Peakites have to be on water rations. The damaged and dislodged water pipes in the centre of this photo were close to No. 3 pumping station, destroyed by the falling boulder, weighing about 3,000 tons.



Photo by Lee Fong.

Group photograph taken outside St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road, on Tuesday, after the wedding there of Mr. S. J. C. Saturday and Miss Frances Lacey. The bride's father gave her away and Mr. H. J. Talbot was "best man."

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HIM. YOU
MUST GO.

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LOUDER. I CAN'T
HEAR WITH ALL
THAT DRUM
NOISE.

I'LL GO. ANYTHING
TO GET AWAY FROM
CHILDREN FOR AWHILE.
I COULD EVEN STAND
GRAND OPERA.

MR ELITE?

YES. STED RIGHT IN
THIS IS MY LITTLE
NEPHEW. HERBERT.
LET ME HAVE YOUR
HAT.

I UNDERSTAND
YOU ARE VERY
FOND OF
CHILDREN.

OH! YES!!

GOO!



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POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE THRONE OF SIAM & AN ABORTIVE CHINESE MAP.

An article by Mr. Fred J. Melville, the well-known philatelist, in the "Daily Telegraph" of June 10, from which the following is extracted, may be of interest to collectors in the Far East.

The new stamps of Siam which have been heralded as coronation stamps were actually designed to commemorate the completion of fifteen years of the reign of King Vajiravudh. They had been ordered and were in preparation when the King died suddenly in November last year, but the stamps did not make their appearance until after the new King was crowned in February last. The stamps are of imposing design and beautiful engraving, representing in the central panel the Royal Throne of Siam. In a narrow panel at the top is the name Siam in native and English rendering, and in a deeper panel below the central device is expressed the value in tiens (a tien is about 1s. 6d.). There is also a commemorative inscription in Siamese, which has been transcribed as Sompho Sirit Paj Sombat Duei Rajakin ti Song, which is interpreted "To celebrate the happy and prosperous reign which has equalled in duration the second reign: 2468-1925."

According to the original plan the stamps were to have been issued at the great Siamese Exhibition, which had to be abandoned on account of the King's death. Only a limited edition has been printed, all of high value, and printed from recess plates in two colours, on paper without watermark, and performed 12. The set comprises—

- 1 tien, violet and green.
- 2 tiens, carmine and red.
- 3 tiens, olive brown and blue.
- 5 tiens, violet and olive.
- 10 tiens, red and bistre.
- 20 tiens, blue-grey and brown.

Stamps with the portrait of the new King, Prajadipok, are in preparation to replace the current ordinary stamps of Siam, and are expected to be ready this summer.

The spring number of the "Philatelic Bulletin" of the Chinese Philatelic Society, contains much of interest to the specialist student of Chinese stamps, which issues are enjoying a great popularity just now. Among the illustrations is one of an abortive stamp prepared for issue to celebrate the establishment of the Republic in 1912. That specimen of it exist will come as a surprise to most collectors of Chinese stamps. It appears that the first stamps prepared to celebrate the memorable change of government consisted of a set of thirteen values, bearing within an ornamental frame an embossed map of China, boldly labelled "The Republic of China" in English and Chinese. The frame design bore the bilingual inscription, "Chinese Republic Memorial Stamp." These stamps were ready and supplies printed, when, according to Mr. M. D. Chow, president of the Chinese Philatelic Society, many people desiring to flatter Yuan Shih-k'ai pressed for the adoption of his portrait on the commemorative stamps. "Sun Yat-sen's party opposed this, with the result that the well-known parallel sets of stamps were issued in November, 1912, one complete set portraying Sun Yat-sen "in commemoration of the revolution," and the other depicting "Yuan Shih-k'ai "in commemoration of the Republic."

The stocks prepared of the map stamp were thus rendered useless, but Mr. Chow does not state whether they were destroyed or are still in existence. He does say, however, that "there are only a very few with a cancellation." The values of the map stamps were the same as for the issued sets, except for the addition of a thirteenth value, a \$10 stamp.

BOBBED HAIR.

PASTOR'S FACE SLAPPED FOR AN OFFENSIVE ALLUSION.

Backed tentatively at least by the Governor of the State in her defence of bob-haired women, Miss Martha Bates, a few weeks ago, came nearer being a heroine in Kentucky than any other member of her sex in the public eye. A despatch to the "New York World" from Frankfort, Kentucky, thus explains—

Miss Bates was free at Whitesburg, Letcher County mountains, of an unserved portion of a forty-day jail sentence given her for having slapped a preacher. Miss Bates whacked the Rev. Arlie Brown across the face with her hand because he attacked bobbed women in a sermon.

Girls at the State Capital building started to raise a fund for Miss Bates's fight, and John A. Goodman, Clerk of the State Court of Appeals, decided to send a petition to news-



"Lillian Gish, cinema actress, is the Government's star witness in its perjury case against Charles H. Duell, lawyer. Perjury was allegedly committed in Duell's suit to maintain management over Miss Gish.

papers asking that popular subscriptions be made with a limit of \$1 each for the defence fund.

Governor W. J. Fields was understood to be preparing to go personally to Letcher County to investigate court procedure that resulted in Miss Bates's being convicted. He reserved expression, however, further than the words contained in his order to Jailor Fess Whitaker at Whitesburg to release Miss Bates on her own recognisance. "It is my information," said the Governor, "that the assault was provoked by the unwarranted and unjust criticism, on the part of the Rev. Arlie Brown from the pulpit, of all women who wear bobbed hair."

The Governor's intervention followed receipt of a petition from the Master Barbers of Newport, Ky.

Miss Bates also is in the humour to carry on her campaign for bobbed hair. In a statement at Whitesburg she told of the Rev. Mr. Brown's remarks and said: "I slapped him as hard as I possibly could. I told him it wasn't hair that makes the woman. We must fight the battle against such evils. If we bobbed haired women had a union we could get rid of such talk."

The Rev. Mr. Brown is at Louisville, 300 miles from the scene and is quoted as saying he will not go back to the church where he preached the anti-bobbed hair sermon.

That slapping almost started a general fight there in the church, said the Rev. Mr. Brown. "Members of the congregation crowded

81 YEARS OLD.

TIN OF BEEF IN FRANKLIN'S STORES.

A tin of beef, part of the stores of the Franklin North-West Passage Expedition of 1845, has been opened by Professor J. M. Beattie in the "Liverpool City Factorist's" laboratory. The beef, packed in a tin of the 81 years which have intervened, for the last half-century it has been a problem among geographers why Franklin failed. It has been suggested that some of the beef supplied—to last three years—by the Admiralty was bad before he set out. A relief expedition found a heap of opened tins which had been thrown away unopened. That seemed to substantiate the theory, but this tin at least must have been perfect in 1845. Professor Beattie said there was no shadow of doubt that it was perfectly packed. Whether it was actually edible now would be known later when a careful analysis had been made. This tin is the last relic of the expedition which set off with Franklin on March 3, 1845, in the Erebus and Terror, to find the Northwest Passage. Not a single member of the expedition ever came back. Thirty-nine expeditions went in search of them during the next 12 years. They found a few silver spoons, a pile of empty beef tins, and one full beef tin, which was sealed. Later they found a piece of paper, on which was scrawled by Captain Fitz-James, the second in command—

"Sir John Franklin is dead. The Erebus and Terror are destroyed, having been beset since September, 1846. To-morrow we are going to Back's Great Fish River."

The beef tin opened was the sealed one found in 1850 on Beechey Island. It is thought that a Beechey Island Franklin had examined what was supposed to be his three years' food supply, and found that much of it had gone bad, thus limiting his resources. "That is the only explanation," Professor J. Johnston, Professor of Oceanography in Liverpool University, has said. "That I can offer for the failure of Franklin's expedition. Franklin was the most experienced Polar explorer of his time."

around the pulpit, some on my side and some on the girl's. Twenty-five of her friends, men, were standing with their hands in their pockets, and I figured some of them had pistols. And they know how to use them where I come from."

The preacher said he used every means to placate Miss Bates, even offering her a part of the cake he had with him for his lunch. He added details of the slapping.

"It is the custom to invite a visiting minister to preach, and I was invited to talk," he said. "I said the churches were becoming deserted to-day because there were so many talking machines, theatres, dance halls, and amusements of every kind, and that perhaps some bobbed-haired, lewd woman attracts men's attention. That's why churches are not crowded like they used to be."

"After church was over, Miss Bates approached me and said: 'Mr. Brown, you insinuated that all bobbed-haired women are lewd.' 'I did' not; there are many, many good women who have bobbed hair,' I told her."

"Why do you talk to a lady like that instead of as a man?" she asked."

"I wasn't talking to any individual and I meant everything I said, just as I said it," I told her."

"Then she slapped me on the face. I turned the other cheek. She did not slap me on that one. I kept my mouth shut and got out as quickly as I could and I don't think I will ever go back to Thornton Gap. I did not institute prosecution against Miss Bates, and I did not want her sent to jail. The brethren of the church caused the action to be taken against her. I was called as a witness and had to testify."

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1926.

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via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
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NEW YORK SERVICE.

"DEUCALION" 27th Aug. New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"ANTICLOCHUS" 10th Sept. New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR" 28th July Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HARPEDON" 8th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTICLOCHUS" 20th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ATHEUS" 17th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—
Butterfield & Swire.
Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED AND PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier, are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

LIST OF SHIPS EXPECTED TO BE IN WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH HONGKONG TO-DAY.

Van Overstraten, Kashmir, Sanuki Maru, Hong Peng, West Hixton, Raiping, Empress of Russia, Akashi Maru, Hokazaki Maru, Sunshan Maru, Batavia Maru, Seattle Maru, Peru, Toba Maru, Kum-sang, Pres. Wilson, Pres. Harrison, Transatlantic, City of Bedford, Yang-tze, Macedonia, Laisang, Chaksang, Ranpara, C. Lopez Y. Lopez, Macassar Maru, Fingai, Komahashi.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Wireless Service between Hongkong and Canton resumed.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM MONDAY, JULY 26. TO

Shanghai 10.30 a.m. From Madison
Manila 10.30 a.m. From Madison
Straits 10.30 a.m. From Madison
U.S.A. Canada, Japan & Shanghai 10.30 a.m. From Jackson
Shanghai 10.30 a.m. From Van Buren
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai 10.30 a.m. From Lincoln

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR SATURDAY, JULY 24. TO

Fort Bayard 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy & Foochow 10.30 a.m. To
Fort Bayard 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia (letters and postcards specially superimposed "Via Siberia" only)
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Hiphoo 10.30 a.m. To
Wohaiwei 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai and Japan 10.30 a.m. To
Manila 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy & Foochow 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli & San Francisco—due San Francisco 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. To
Straits and Calcutta (Parcels 11 a.m. To)
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VIO. TORIA B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 10.30 a.m. To
10th Aug. & Europe via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superimposed "Via Siberia" only)
Parcels Noon. Registration 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Hongkong 10.30 a.m. To

SUNDAY, JULY 25.

Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai and Japan 10.30 a.m. To
Manila 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy & Foochow 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli & San Francisco—due San Francisco 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. To
Straits and Calcutta (Parcels 11 a.m. To)
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VIO. TORIA B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 10.30 a.m. To
10th Aug. & Europe via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superimposed "Via Siberia" only)
Parcels Noon. Registration 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Hongkong 10.30 a.m. To

MONDAY, JULY 26.

Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai and Japan 10.30 a.m. To
Manila 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy & Foochow 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli & San Francisco—due San Francisco 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. To
Straits and Calcutta (Parcels 11 a.m. To)
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VIO. TORIA B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 10.30 a.m. To
10th Aug. & Europe via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superimposed "Via Siberia" only)
Parcels Noon. Registration 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Hongkong 10.30 a.m. To

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai and Japan 10.30 a.m. To
Manila 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy & Foochow 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli & San Francisco—due San Francisco 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. To
Straits and Calcutta (Parcels 11 a.m. To)
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VIO. TORIA B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 10.30 a.m. To
10th Aug. & Europe via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superimposed "Via Siberia" only)
Parcels Noon. Registration 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Hongkong 10.30 a.m. To

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai and Japan 10.30 a.m. To
Manila 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy & Foochow 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli & San Francisco—due San Francisco 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. To
Straits and Calcutta (Parcels 11 a.m. To)
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VIO. TORIA B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 10.30 a.m. To
10th Aug. & Europe via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superimposed "Via Siberia" only)
Parcels Noon. Registration 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Hongkong 10.30 a.m. To

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai and Japan 10.30 a.m. To
Manila 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy & Foochow 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli & San Francisco—due San Francisco 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. To
Straits and Calcutta (Parcels 11 a.m. To)
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VIO. TORIA B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 10.30 a.m. To
10th Aug. & Europe via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superimposed "Via Siberia" only)
Parcels Noon. Registration 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Hongkong 10.30 a.m. To

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai and Japan 10.30 a.m. To
Manila 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy & Foochow 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli & San Francisco—due San Francisco 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. To
Straits and Calcutta (Parcels 11 a.m. To)
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VIO. TORIA B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 10.30 a.m. To
10th Aug. & Europe via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superimposed "Via Siberia" only)
Parcels Noon. Registration 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Hongkong 10.30 a.m. To

SATURDAY, JULY 31.

Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai and Japan 10.30 a.m. To
Manila 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy & Foochow 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli & San Francisco—due San Francisco 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. To
Straits and Calcutta (Parcels 11 a.m. To)
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VIO. TORIA B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 10.30 a.m. To
10th Aug. & Europe via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superimposed "Via Siberia" only)
Parcels Noon. Registration 10.30 a.m. To
Amoy 10.30 a.m. To
Hongkong 10.30 a.m. To

FRENCH CABINET.

PERSONNEL OF POINCARÉ'S TEAM.

MEN OF EXPERIENCE.

Paris, July 23.
M. Poincaré has formed his Cabinet. The portfolios of MM. Poincaré, Barthou, Briand and Sarraut are as forecasted.

Other portfolios are:
M. Herriot, Public Instruction.
M. Leygues, Marine.
M. Painlevé, War.
M. Tardieu, Public Works.
M. Marin, Pensions.
M. Perrier, Colonies.
M. Bokanowski, Commerce.

The portfolios of Labour and Agriculture have not yet been allotted.—Havas.

Six Ex-Premiers.

Paris, July 23.
M. Poincaré's Cabinet includes six ex-Premiers—MM. Briand, Barthou, Herriot, Painlevé, Leygues, and Poincaré. Others have been Ministers at least once with the exception of M. Fallières, son of an ex-President of the Republic.

The Ministry represents every party except the Socialists who adhere to the capital levy and are unable to collaborate owing to the decisions of their congress.

The composition of the Cabinet ensures it a substantial majority in the Chamber and practically a unanimous vote in the Senate.—Ministry of Labour.

Poincaré's Statement.

Paris, July 23.
M. Poincaré, in a statement to the Press, says that he did not encounter any difficulties in forming a very broad-based Ministry of the National Union representative of all parties without attempting to allocate portfolios on the percentage basis. If he had paid attention to all the suggestions he would have spent endless time seeking an ideal solution and at present no time must be lost.

M. Poincaré was cheered by the crowds on leaving the Elysée.—Reuter.

Against Americans.

Paris, July 23.
A crowd last evening collected at a point on the Boulevards, where motor coaches assemble for the daily tour of the capital, and hooted foreign passengers.

The demonstrators were so threatening that the passengers were compelled to descend.

Finally two coaches succeeded in pushing their way through the people barring the road.

The police were summoned and extricated British and American tourists from the crowd.

Tourists' Boycott.

New York, July 23.
Senator Reed has declared his intention to recommend tourists to boycott France if the anti-American incidents continue, adding that the boycott of France is folly and that she is behaving outrageously toward a nation which feels for her nothing but friendship and goodwill.—Reuter.

Franc in London.

London, July 23.
At the close of business the French franc improved to 205½ and the Belgian to 201½.—Reuter.

WAR TIME DEBTS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK WINS.

London, July 23.
Before the British and German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal which deals with the settlement of war-time commercial debts, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank established a claim against Cioel & Co. for Shanghai Taels 7,107,62 with interest, in respect of bills of exchange.

The Tribunal held that the proper date for ascertaining the rate of exchange for converting the amount payable in Shanghai taels was the date on which the debt became payable. Furthermore, the creditors were entitled to recover the amounts of bills converted into Shanghai taels on the dates when the bills were dishonoured by non-acceptance.

No award was made respecting costs.—Reuter.

NO TOLERANCE.

MEXICO'S ANTI-RELIGIOUS LAWS.

CLERICS ARRESTED.

New York, July 23.
The newspapers are considerably preoccupied with the troubles of Roman Catholics in Mexico, where the new law regulating religion becomes effective in August 1.

A Mexico City despatch states that President Calles has issued a proclamation prohibiting religious instruction and worship in all schools and forbidding any cleric to direct a private school.

Telegrams from Nogales and Arizona report that the Archbishop of Mexico and the Bishop of Tobasco have been arrested on a charge of violating the law by calling on Catholics to exert economic pressure on the Government with the object of obtaining an amendment of the church laws.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FINED.

TAKING PHOTOS OF A PORT.

Tokyo, July 23.
The American, Vogelweid, has been fined Yen 150.—Reuter.

[A previous cable stated:—The American Consul clerk, Vogelweid, who is charged with photographing the Sasebo fortifications, underwent a secret preliminary trial in Nagasaki on Wednesday. The case was adjourned till Monday, accused being remanded in custody of the Consul.]

FIRST SINCE 1914.

GERMAN CRUISER VISITS JAPAN.

Tokyo, July 23.
The German training cruiser "Hamburg" arrived at Yokohama this morning, being the first German warship to visit Japan since the outbreak of the World War. German Embassy officials, high Japanese naval officers and other Government officials greeted the arrival of the vessel.

A series of entertainments has been planned.—Reuter.

A CHANGE.

MR. MELLON DECLINES TO TALK.

Cherbourg, July 23.
Mr. Mellon has arrived. He declined to express an opinion on Mr. Chufell's statements. He says he is holiday-making.—Reuter.

COBHAM'S FLIGHT.

Rugby, July 23.
Mr. Alan Cobham arrived at Calcutta this afternoon, alighting on the river off Belur Ghat. Both sides of the river were crowded with spectators. He took five hours to fly from Patna.—British Wireless Service.

HEAT WAVE.

SEVEN DEATHS IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 23.
The City is sweltering under the heat wave, the temperature being 97 in the shade. There were seven deaths yesterday.—Reuter's American Service.

STEEL MERGER.

Cleveland (Ohio), July 23.
A merger is announced between the Central Steel Company, of Massillon, and the United Alloy Steel Corporation, of Canton (Ohio), under the title of the Central Alloy Steel Corporation. The assets exceed \$80,000,000.—Reuter.

RAILWAY MERGER.

Kansas City, July 23.
The Southern Railroad Directors have approved of a merger with the Missouri-Kansas-Texas St. Louis-South-western systems.—Reuter.

OUR COLONIES.

ECONOMIES IN COST OF SERVICE.

REDUCED EXPENSES.

Rugby, July 23.
Considerable economies have been effected in the cost of the Colonial services for 1926, which are explained in a White Paper issued to-day.

The total expenditure provided for is £442,070, compared with £1,107,000 last year.

In East and West Africa the situation is very satisfactory.

Tanganyika is now paying her way, with a consequent saving of £350,000, and in Uganda the progress of the cotton-growing industry has brought a substantial surplus.

Kenya has also wiped out her deficit.

In the Middle-Eastern services section it is pointed out that, owing to less need for heavy garrisons in Iraq and Palestine, the vote has decreased from £29,000,000 in 1921 to £4,500,000 in 1926.—British Wireless Service.

CHARABANC CRASH.

HOLIDAY PARTY'S BAD LUCK.

New York, July 23.
Eight women and two girls were killed and 32 people injured, some fatally, by the capsizing of a charabanc which a number of Brooklynites had engaged for a day's outing on the banks of the Hudson River, to escape from the stifling town during the heat wave.—Reuter's American Service.

LOST.

TUBE WORKERS' TAILS DOWN.

New York, July 23.
Mr. Lavin, the leader of the Underground motemen and switchmen who have been on strike since the 7th instant, declares they have lost, and advises them to march to the Company's yards, to-day and ask for reinstatement.—Reuter.

BRIDGE BUILDER.

DEATH OF COLONEL ROEBLING.

New York, July 23.
The death is announced of Colonel Washington Augustus Roebling, the well-known American engineer, and builder of Brooklyn Bridge.—Reuter.

LEGION OF HONOUR.

Paris, July 23.
Mr. Su Elyio Kadoorie, of Shanghai, has been named a Commander of the Legion of Honour because of the considerable services he has rendered to France.—Havas.

SCEPTICS & NON-BELIEVERS

are specially requested to come to the

THEATRE ROYAL (CITY HALL)

on

TUESDAY, 27th July,

at 9.15 p.m. prompt.

where the Eminent Psychologist

Prof. MAXIMILIAN LANGSNER M.L.L.C. (KARA-IKI)

will give the MOST CONVINCING DEMONSTRATIONS of

TELEPATHY—HYPNOTISM

MAGNETISM—AUTO-SUGGESTION

HYPNOTISM OF ANIMALS, etc.

STAMMERERS CURED FREE

Book Early at Montre's.

Prices: \$4. — \$2. — \$1.

TO-DAY at the CINEMAS

QUEEN'S

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

DOROTHY DEVORE & MATT MOORE

In

HOW BAXTER BUTTED IN

Added Attractions

CORONACH'S DERBY

LARRY SEMON COMEDY

VALENCIA

by Queen's Orchestra

STAR

At 5.30 & 9.15 p.m.

NORMA SHEARER

In

LADY of the NIGHT

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Bookbinders.

"THE CHINA MAIL," Bookbinders.

No. 5, Wyndham Street.

Dentist.

HARRY FONG, Dentist,

1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central No. 1255.

Engineers & Shipbuilders

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,

Engineers and Shipbuilders

Kowloon Bay.

New Work & Repairs.

Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for Kelvin Motors.

Hair Dressers & Booksellers.

LEE YEE,

Hair Dressers and Booksellers

No. 12, D'Aguiar Street, (opposite Queen's Theatre).

Land & Estate Agents.

PUN YICK CHO, Land & Estate Agents.

Tel. Central 911-1987.

35, Queen's Road Central.

Modistes.

MADAME FLINT,

Pedder Building.

Tel. Central 589.

(latest Parisian models).

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Taikoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (filterbeds)	297

Mainland.

Island.	Feet.
Taimoshan	3124
Howloon Peak	1971

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Conlon Kowloon, from Amoy
Kobayashi Yonko, from Tsuyama
Poniat from Saintpaul
Mayeda, fr m Tokio
Knowie Dji, from Marseilles
Chang Shua Lumber Co, from Odavspide Iowa
Matsunaga, from Tokio
Vissler, fr m Hakone
Quisteeel, fr m Panama

S. ELACK,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong Station, 19th July 1926.

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